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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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VOTE CLIMBS UP.

RETURNS, SLOWLY COMING IN, SHOW GRATIFYING INCREASE OVER '96.

Only a Few Places Heard From as Yet. Above All the Wreck of "Reform" Parties the S. L. P. Looms Up Ready and Eager for the Next Battle.

The Socialist Labor Party after a campaign unparalleled for intensity has weathered the storm. With the Republicans and Democrats, anxious to wipe out once for all the party of the working class that has been hanging on the flanks of capitalism, exerting every effort to destroy the vote; even going to the extent of running a fake "socialist" for president; with all the powers of government against it, the Socialist Labor Party stands more secure than in 1896. It has held the ground won then and, as the returns coming in show, made substantial progress. With the Democracy hopelessly beaten, the Debserie a pitiful exhibition of a collapsed balloon, it stands triumphant, defiant, with upraised arm, the hand grasping the hammer ready to swing it again in 1901 upon the heads of the enemies of the workingclass, veiled and open.

The returns are coming in by freight, as is to be expected with the Democrats and Republicans anxious only to see who gets the spoils, but the returns so far received are sufficient upon which to base an estimate.

COLORADO.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Oct. 9.—The Malloney and Remmel electors received 78 votes in this (Mesa) county, while the Debs electors received 18, and the Populists 17. The Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor, S. B. Hutchinson, received 103, while the Social Democratic party canidate, DeWitt C. Copley, received but 14. For auditor of State, W. G. Henry, the man that could not stand the narrowness of the Socialist Labor Party, joined the Social Democratic party, then fused with the Populist and State Labor parties, in this way managed to get 36 votes for Auditor in the county, but the Socialist Labor Party candidate, Alfred H. Lampe, received 89 votes without fusion buisness.

All things considered we are well pleased with our vote.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—As far as reported, the Socialist Labor Party vote is as follows:

Litchfield County—		
Torrington	13	
Winsted	1	14
Windham County—		
Killingly	5	
Moosup	13	18
New Haven County—		
Norwich	8	
Preston	3	
Stonington	11	
New London	49	71
Toland County—		
Rockville	52	
Stafford	11	63
Hartford County—		
Hartford	102	
New Britain	153	
Bristol	17	
Southington	3	275
New Haven County—		
Waterbury	108	
New Haven	253	
West Haven	46	
Hamden	9	
Milford	10	426
Fairfield County—		
Bridgeport	174	
Norwalk	71	
Stamford	47	
Sandy Hook	7	
Redding	3	
Stratford	2	
Southport	2	
Darren	2	308
Total		1,300

Reports are out from many towns. Our vote will run close to 1,300. The Debs vote will reach 1,500.

At the request of the Democrats, our votes as well as those of the Prohibition Party and the S. D. P. were thrown out in many districts. The Debsites printed their lots of ballots: neither of them were right. The throwing out of our ballots, was due to a desperate effort of the Democratic State Committee to catch the State offices. We were unable to bring our case before the court for decision on account of the enormous expense connected with such appeals.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The following is the total vote for Richmond county: Democratic, 2041; Republican, 336; Populist, 25; Socialist Labor Party, 34; Prohibitionist, 15.

The Socialist Labor Party vote came like a bolt from the blue.

The moss-back Democracy are trying to figure out what it means.

ILLINOIS.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—Vote for Malloney and Remmel in Morgan county (incomplete), is 65. Vote in 1896 was 7.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 9.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in 1896 was 15. This time 30.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 10.—The Socialist Labor Party polled six straight votes here.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Quincy for President is 7.

INDIANA.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 11.—The official vote for the Socialist Labor Party state and national ticket gives 28 votes. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party polled 2 votes. Not so bad, considering that we were unable to push a vigorous campaign.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in this city is 206. Unofficial returns give 373 votes in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The vote for Berry, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, has been reported from the following towns:

Boston	1,408
Waltham	35
Newton	28
Somerville	116
Chelsea	131
Medford	56
Everett	88
Cambridge	150
Springfield	240
Fall River	250
Haverhill	83
Westfield	37
Stoneham	70
Holyoke	264
Lynn	166
Melrose	18
Winchester	24
Wakefield	38
Easthampton	13
Gardner	53
Vineyard Haven	7
Lawrence	269
Lowell	226
Milford	29
Taunton	153
Revere	44
Marlboro	73
Salem	115
Woburn	114
Beverly	55
New Bedford	224
North Adams	96
Newburyport	96
Worcester	327
	5,136

REVERE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns give Malloney 30 votes, Berry, Governor, 44.

MILFORD, Mass., Nov. 8.—Partial returns give Malloney 3 votes.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 8.—Malloney gets 56 votes. Vote in 1896, 11.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—Malloney's vote (incomplete), is 79. Vote in 1896 was 17.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10.—The Socialist Labor Party vote here is as follows:

President	40
Governor (Berry)	61
Lieut.-Governor (Ruther)	64
Secretary (Jones)	63
Treasurer (Nagler)	57
Auditor (Forsttrom)	60
Att.-General (MacDonald)	65
Congress:	
1st District, (Koepke)	77
Councilor:	
8th District (Stoeber)	77

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 9.—Socialist Labor Party of Lowell on top. The combined vote for president and governor:

Socialist Labor Party	282
S. D. P.	276
Prohibition	269

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 9.—Socialist Labor Party returns are as follows:

Mallony and Remmel	6
Berry, governor	7
Ruther, lieut. governor	4
A. E. Jones, secretary of State	5
F. A. Wagler, treasurer	4
F. A. Forstrom	6
McDonald, attorney general	6
Swindlehurst, representative	5
Risby, councillor	6

About nine or more of our ballots were thrown out as defective.

GARDNER	1900	1899	Debsites
Malloney and Remmel	26	—	9
Berry (Governor)	53	23	31
Ruther (Lieu. Gov.)	37	14	19
Jones (Sec. State)	38	22	18
Nagler (Treasurer)	41	21	17
Forstman (Auditor)	42	19	18
McDonald (At. Gen.)	40	16	19

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 9.—The correct vote for all offices is as follows:

	S.L.P.	S.D.P.
President	102	116
Governor	264	225
Lieutenant-Governor	324	117
Secretary	240	221
Treasurer	260	183
Auditor	240	197
Attorney-General	262	213
Repr's'nt'tive in Congress	208	144
Councillor	213	314
Senator	195	120
Representatives:		
Carney	228	—
St. Cyr	245	—
Beach	45	20
County:		
Leupold	383	196
O'Connor	594	170
Tiedemann	314	132

	Stoneham	Melrose	Winchester	Wakefield
President	70	18	15	38
Vice-Pres	—	—	—	—
Governor	101	18	24	38
Lieut.-Gov	90	20	21	38
Att.-Gen.	116	28	24	40
Auditor	90	—	22	39
S. of State.	97	—	17	38
Treasurer	89	—	21	38
Rep. Con., 7th dist.	99	26	—	37
Senator	148	—	—	55

Representative of Stoneham....163
Representative of Wakefield.... 21

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Socialist Labor Party vote here was:

President—Malloney	109
Governor—Berry	269
Congress—Woodbury	168
Councillor—Mayo	314
Senator—Duffy	202
County commissioner—Condon	354
Register of Deeds—Tate	290
County treasurer—Grady	390
Sixth Essex Representative—	
Hennessy	125
Howard	101
Seventh Essex Representative—	
Kenney	136
Merrigan	121
Worster	105

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 12.—Following is the vote polled for the S. L. P. and S. D. P.:

Office.	S. L. P.	S. D. P.
President	114	32
Governor	230	115
Lieutenant Governor	174	49
Secretary	204	96
Treasurer	182	100
Auditor	202	87
Attorney General	214	78
Congressman	188	55
Councillor	262	—
Senator 2d Essex Dist.	189	66
County Commissioner	376	—
County Treasurer	230	—
Sixteenth Rep. Dist.	172	—
Seventeenth Rep. Dist.	96	—
Eighteenth Rep. Dist.	35	—

In 1896 Matchett polled 9 votes; Brophy, Governor, 48 votes.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Nov. 12.—The vote for Malloney and Remmel here this year is 33; for President, 1896, 9. For Governor, M. T. Berry, this year, 58; for Governor, 1899, 40.

Increase for President over 1896 is 24 votes; increase for Governor over 1899 is 18 votes.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10.—Vote for S. L. P. candidate for Justice of the Peace, 356; last year, 301. Kangs, with aid of pure and simplers, a weekly paper and a trade union journal, polled 299 Votes. We keep third place on the ballot.

Hurrah for the fighting S. L. P.!

MINNESOTA

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 8.—Malloney gets, so far, 86 votes in this city. In 1896 the complete city vote for the Socialist Labor Party was 9.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—The Socialist Labor Party polled 766 straight votes here. In 1896 the vote was 462.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J.—Nov. 11.—Unofficial returns give the Socialist Labor Party 617 votes in Essex county.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns give Malloney 14 votes. Total vote in 1896 was 4.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns give Malloney 250 votes in Union county.

CHESTER, N. J., Nov. 9.—Forty straight votes for the Socialist Labor Party ticket in Morris County, New Jersey.

NEW YORK.

Partial returns of the S. L. P. vote for Governor from 21 of the 61 counties, all incomplete:

County.	Votes.
New York	5,449
Kings	1,921
Queens	274
Richmond	153
Onondaga	1,459
Monroe	659
Erie	741
Schenectady	230
Renssalaer	120
Oneida	387
Orange	49
Madison	42
Fulton	173
Cayuga	172
Albany	79
Herkimer	10
Greene	83
Westchester	446
Niagara	65
Genesee	54
Steuben	18
Cattaraugus	28
	12,612

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Socialist Labor Party vote in this city for Malloney and Remmel 915; Corregan for governor polled 1,233 votes.

In the county the vote for president is 1,050; for governor, 1,459. In 1896 the vote in city and county was 713.

GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 11.—Socialist Labor Party in Gloversville is 99 straight; 103 for Corregan; in Broad Albin, 1 vote; in Birkshire, 4. Official returns later.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

(Incomplete Returns.)

Assembly District.	Malloney.	Corregan.
1.	18	29
2.	36	36
3.	48	49
4.	248	266
5.	42	53
6.	105	111.
7.	40	48
8.	144	171
9.	64	69
10.	240	250
11.	60	66
12.	454	464
13.	75	93
14.	265	268
15.	88	107
16.	857	880
17.	70	99
18.	145	161
19.	60	87
20.	30	52
21.	101	108
22.	39	58
23.	137	164
24.	91	94
25.	33	33
26.	151	143
27.	24	57
28.	119	133
29.	39	39
30.	174	179
31.	114	123
32.	205	221
33.	105	105
34.	250	300
35.	263	299
Annexed District	18	34
Total	4,958	5,449

BROOKLYN.

(Incomplete Returns.)

Assembly District.	Corregan.
1	44
2	45
3	37
4	80
5	94
6	126
7	143
8	32
9	68
10	60
11	40
12	108
13	115
14	74
15	176
16	73
17	34
18	62
19	106
20	170
21	234
Total	1921

WEST BRIGHTON, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Vote in Richmond county: Joseph F. Malloney, 144. Debs, 109.

Vote for Governor: Charles H. Corregan, 153. Hanford, 109.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Crolly, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Sheriff received in Yonkers 288 votes. Troy, for Justice of Peace 266, Malloney 266, and Debs 29. This is an increase for the head of our ticket of 18 votes. We didn't do a thing to the Kangs but smash them while our party stands like a rock.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Town of Newcastle gives Malloney and Remmel 9 votes. Neperan, Town of Mt. Pleasant, cast 4 S. L. P. votes.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Niagara county gives Malloney and Remmel 63 votes. Corregan, for Governor, 65. Vote in 1896 was 13. Very little agitation was done, but one meeting held during campaign.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Socialist Labor Party candidates, Malloney and Remmel polled 40 votes here. In 1896 the total vote polled for the Socialist Labor Party was nine.

PEEKSKILL, Nov. 10.—The vote for Corregan in the town of Courtlandt is 32; Malloney, 29. According to the reports here, the vote for Corregan in the County of Westchester is 446.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in this town is 39 straight.

Now that election is over we are ready to start right in again. Every member is just as courageous as ever and ready for the fray, for are we not members of the fighting Socialist Labor Party, the Party through which we are to win our salvation.

OHIO.

COLLINWOOD, O., Nov. 8.—This village gives 16 votes for Malloney and Remmel. There were no votes cast for the Socialist Labor Party in 1896.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—Socialist Labor Party vote here in 1896 was 434; this year it is 680.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns give Socialist Labor Party 28 votes in the village.

READING, Pa., Nov. 8.—Meagre returns. Nothing definite as yet. "Post" gives Malloney and Remmel 113 votes in the city.

STONEBORO, Pa., Nov. 8.—Unofficial count shows 18 straight Socialist Labor Party votes in this town. Two votes in 1896.

POLK, Pa., Nov. 8.—Four votes for Malloney and Remmel. None in 1896.

BLYTHEDALE, Pa., Nov. 9.—In Second Precinct of Elizabeth township Malloney and Remmel polled six votes.

QUAKERTOWN, Pa., Nov. 9.—The straight Socialist Labor Party vote here is 13; in 1896 one vote was polled.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 11.—Homestead in 1896 polled no votes. In 1897 we had one (1) vote. I am the guilty party. In 1898 we polled 10 votes. In 1899 we polled 20 straight, and this year we polled 31 straight. While this is not quite sufficient to elect the men of our choice, it is sufficient to cause the heelers and lick-spitties of the capitalist class to realize that we have a corporal's guard of fighting S. L. P. men, who know their rights and how to obtain the same. In Braddock, where the Kangaroos got three cheers for Debs and Harriman, they got one vote, and the S. L. P. got thirty-eight (38) straight.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 11.—Unofficial returns give Malloney and Remmel 149 votes in Erie county. The S. L. P. men here are filing the buzz saw for the next fight.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 11.—Malloney received 66 votes in Blair county. At the last election, one year ago, Clarke, for State Treasurer, received 71 votes. Our little section here has opened up headquarters and is in a fair way to increase its membership. We are of the unterrified. The Debs vote in Blair county is 45.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Nov. 11.—Incomplete returns for Potter county give Malloney and Remmel 7 votes.

BUENA VISTA, Pa., Nov. 10.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in this place was 29 for Malloney and Remmel. For Matchett and Maguire in 1896 it was 13.

Hurrah for the buzz saw of the fighting Socialist Labor Party.

The Kangaroo ticket did not receive a solitary vote here.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 10.—The official count for Lehigh county gives 50 votes for Malloney and Remmel. Last year we had 42, while in 1896 we had 23. The Debserie polled 12 votes.

DUBOIS, Pa., Nov. 10.—The Socialist Labor Party vote here is 25; in 1896 but one vote was polled for the Socialist Labor Party.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 8.—With one district yet to be heard from, Malloney and Remmel have 132 votes. 53 votes in 1896.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—More complete returns show a total of 1,383 votes cast for Malloney in the State. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote was 558.

VIRGINIA.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 9.—Roanoke cast four votes for the Socialist Labor Party in 1896. In 1900, 53 votes for Malloney and Remmel, and Fairweather, for Congress, 334 in the city alone, against 81 two years ago in the district. Understand this congressional district takes in, I think, six counties, and this is simply the one city. We will send in the full returns when we receive them from the rural districts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Partial List of Towns in Plymouth County.	Vote for Pres.—1896.	Vote for Gov.—1899.	Berry.	Ruther.	Jones.	Nagler.	Forstrom.	MacDonald.	Hunt—Congress.	Rigby—Councillor.	Callahan—County Treas.	O'Fihelly—County Com.	Gilbert—Register.
Abington	4	48	38	28	17	31	24	28	38	19	86	55	64
Bridgewater	0	2	12	5	8	5	3	8	10	7	13	15	15
E. Bridgewater	0	11	8	3	8	5	3	8	8	1	27	28	24
Hanover	1	16	15	11	8	7	6	5	13	7	20	16	19
Hanson	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	5
Plymouth	1	22	58	22	30	25	26	28	54	25	..	39	34
Plympton	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Rockland	2	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	141	139	101
W. Bridgewater	0	3	3	11	2	1	4	3	4	4	7	6	5
Whitman	1	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	98	89	83
Brockton	5	354	226	183	187	185	169	213	243	227	589	582	646

VOLKZEITUNG BEATEN AGAIN

Its Boomerang Suits Against the Party Are Banging it Over the Head.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has just handed down a decision that cooks the mutton of the "Volkszeitung" corporation's scheme to steal the Party press.

Over a year ago the Volkszeitung corporation dragged the Socialist Labor Party before the capitalist courts in pursuit of its purpose to steal the Party's press. Its method of procedure was a fraudulent suit instituted against the Party's national officers upon the false allegation that they were publishing "THE PEOPLE" upon their own responsibility, while the "Corporation was entrusted by the Party with the function of publishing the papers," etc. In pursuit of its plans, the Volkzeitung Corporation, just as soon as it seemed to obtain a footing in Court, proceeded to manoeuvre to obtain a snap judgment against these Party members in the fraudulent action which it had started. It knew very well that its fraudulent suit could not stand a trial. Accordingly, it set on foot a series of schemes each more fraudulent than the other, to obtain judgment WITHOUT TRIAL. Once dragged into Court, the party turned against the Timbuctoers themselves, the machinery of the law, which these sought to pervert to fraudulent purposes.

The manoeuvres to obtain judgment WITHOUT TRIAL were thwarted. The attempt was made twice and twice the Timbuctooers were discomfited, having on both occasions to pay heavy costs and disbursements amounting now to over $400 in the aggregate. The second discomfiture of the fraudulent scheme has just been registered by a decision of the Apellate Division which annuls the Volkszeitung Corporation's move to strike out the answer of the Party's officers in the suit brought against them by the corporation, and in that way to obtain judgment WITHOUT TRIAL in the Corporation's suit. The Corporation must now stand trial; the Socialist Labor Party will not allow itself to be robbed either by sneak thieves or brigands.

IN THE 16th A. D.

Rep-Dems to Get Together Against the S. L. P.

> "The Socialists cast more than 1,000 votes in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and the Democrats are alarmed. A prominent Tammany Hall man said yesterday that the Democrats and Republicans would unite, if necessary, to prevent a Socialistic victory."
>
> —"New York Times," Nov. 8.

Of course they will unite. They did so before and will be forced to do it again. The "Times" is a little indiscrete in giving publicity to the fact. The sham battle between Republicans and Democrats will be dropped wherever the working class shows the strength it has developed in the Sixteenth Assembly District. Such unity, however, is only the grasping of the straw by a drowning man. It will be a case of "unite and perish." The "Times" must have been off its guard when it allowed this admission to creep in.

S. L.P. Vote Bothers Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 11.—The capitalist papers here are expressing surprise at the showing made by the Socialist Labor Party candidate, who polled 1,660 votes. Both the Conservatives and Liberals are discussing the subject and giving the usual wooden-headed reasons for the political manifestation of the working class.

Hudson County Comrades, Attention!

All comrades desiring to become members of a speakers' club are requested to attend a meeting for the purpose of organizing such, on Sunday, November 18, at 10 a. m., at 548–550 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

E. F. WEGENER,
Organizer Section Hudson County.

Branch Meetings in Hoboken.

BRANCH I. will meet on Thursday, Nov. 15, at Katz's Hall, 107 Fifth street. All comrades will please attend.

JULIUS ECK, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

MENTING OF GERMAN CAPITALISTS TO CONSIDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

They Will Fight the Agrarian Tariff Policy — Consul General Reports Alarm Over Industrial Conditions—Fear of United States Competition.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Three hundred representatives of the industry, finance and commerce of Germany met at the Kaiserhof yesterday and organized a temporary association of manufacturers and financiers with the object of maintaining the present customs policy of the government. Dr. Siemans, director of the German bank, said they must combat the exaggerated claims of the Agrarians for prohibitive customs duties. President Herz of the Berlin commercial community and Adolph Woehmann of the Hamburg association spoke in a similar strain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—That a significant and serious industrial crisis is pending in Germany is recognized throughout the Empire, so Consul Gen. Frank W. Mason, of Berlin, writes to the State Department. While the United States are enjoying unexampled prosperity, Germany is suffering from an unusual depression.

"The question," Mr. Mason says, "which all thoughtful Germans are now seeking to determine is, how deep-seated and permanent are the causes of the present depression; whether it is, after all, anything more than the natural reaction which inevitably follows a protracted period of intense activity, and whether Germany has at command the resources and conditions which will secure continued prosperity when the temporary stoppage in exports to South Africa and China shall have been relieved by the return of peace and the return of normal trade with those countries. In other words, has the bottom been already reached, and is the slight recovery which has taken place in most leading securities during the past fortnight a proof that the danger is really past? On this point there are many opinions, and the discussion now going on in the commercial and technical press reaches down and backward to the ultimate foundations of German prosperity.

"The present conjuncture is recognized as a crucial test of the efficiency of syndicates and cartels in resisting the effects of adverse conditions, and in showing whether they actually serve, as has been claimed for them, the purpose of 'a parachute to enable the victims of over-production to get safely down to a solid basis.' Popular opinion here generally asserts that, while German syndicates have been on the whole conservatively managed, and have resisted to some extent the advance of prices during the flush years of prosperity, they have not done this sufficiently, but have yielded unduly to the fascinations of large profits, with the result of attracting excessive capital to certain lines of manufacture, and creating over-production, from which the whole country must suffer. Just how far this is true is the main point in dispute; only the future can save and maintain what they have done so much to create.

"Aside from the local conditions which exist in Germany, by far the most important and ominous element in the problem is the new and enlarged role which has been assumed by the United States as a source of coal and metals. The first reports that American coal had found a market in France and Italy, and had been even tested for gas-making purposes in London were received here with incredulity amounting to resentment. The fact was recalled that a trial shipment of American anthracite to Berlin some years ago had proved slaty and inferior, and the reported dissatisfaction of a French railway company with its first trial of American steam coal was dilated upon to show that Germany's already large adverse trade balance with the United States would never be still further increased by imports of coal; so that while dealers and certain consumers hailed the prospect of a new source of supply from beyond the Atlantic, the general sentiment of the press was distinctly hostile and incredulous."

POLICE INTIMIDATION RESENTED.

Fierce Riot Follows Attempt of Gendarmes to Arrest Socialists at Polling Places.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—Intimidation at the polls caused a fierce riot at Sawbar, in Galicia, yesterday. The election of deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath was in progress.

The prefect placed the grendarmerie of the town about the polling places, with orders to arrest all who voted for the Socialist candidates.

After a number of arrests had been made the populace stormed the voting offices, disabled the grendarmes, smashed in the ballot boxes and set fire to the buildings.

Afterwards they caught the prefect, stripped and beat him and drove him out of the town.

Great Socialist gains are reported in the industrial districts.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The materialistic conception of history proceeds upon the principle that production, and, next to production, the exchange of its products, is the ground-work of every social order; and that in every social system, that has arisen historically, the distribution of the products, together with the social divisions into classes and orders, depends upon that which is produced, and the manner in which it is produced, and also upon the manner in which the articles produced are exchanged. According to this, the prime causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be traced, not to the heads of men, not to their increasing perception of eternal truth and justice, but to the changes in the manner of production and exchange; they are to be traced, not to the PHILOSOPHY, but to the ECONOMICS of the respective epochs. The awakening perception that existing social institutions are unreasonable and unjust, that sense has become non-sense, and right wrong, is only an evidence that, in the methods of production and forms of exchange, changes have silently taken place with which the social order, fitted to the previous economic conditions, is no longer in keeping. Hereby it is at the same time implied that the means for the removal of the discovered abuses must be latent and more or less-developed in the changed conditions of production themselves. But those means are not to be INVENTED by the brains, they are to be DISCOVERED, with the aid of the brains, in the material facts of production that are on hand.

How, now, does it stand with modern Socialism?

The existing social order—and this point is now pretty generally conceded—is the creation of the present ruling, the capitalist, class. The method of production peculiar to the capitalist class, and, since Marx, designated with the name of capitalist production, was incompatible with the privileges appertaining to localities and estates, as well as with the mutual and personal bonds of the feudal order. The capitalist class destroyed the feudal order and erected upon its ruins the constitution of capitalist society, the empire of free competition, liberty of emigration, equality of rights among owners of commodities, and what all the other capitalist beatitudes may be. Thenceforth, capitalist production could uncoil with freedom. Since steam and modern machinery had transformed the old system of manufacture into that of production in gross, industry, nurtured under the fostering care of the capitalist class, expanded with a rapidity and to a degree never before heard of. But the same as, in its days, manufacture and the handicraft that, under its influence was further developed, came in conflict with the feudal trammels of the guild system, so likewise does production in gross, when it reaches fuller perfection, come in conflict with the limits within which the capitalist method of production confines it. Already the new powers of production have grown over the head of the capitalist form of their utilization. The conflict between the powers and the mode of production is not one that has sprung up from the head of man, like that between original sin and divine justice; it exists in the facts, objectively, outside of ourselves, independent of the wishes and doings of even those who have ushered it in. Modern Socialism is nothing else but the intellectual reflex of this actual conflict, whose image is found first of all in the heads of that class which suffers directly by it, namely the working class.

Wherein does this conflict consist?

Before capitalist production, i. e., in the Middle Ages, the system of small industry prevailed everywhere and rested upon the private ownership by the producers themselves of their instruments of production. Agriculture was conducted by the small free or dependent farmer; in the cities, handicraft.

The instruments of labor—land, agricultural implements, workshops, tools—were individual property, calculated only for individual use, and were, accordingly, paltry, dwarfish and poor. For that very reason, as a rule, they belonged to the producers themselves. To concentrate these scattered and limited implements of production, to enlarge them, to transform them into the present powerful lever of production—that was exactly the historic role of the capitalist method of production, and of its upholder, the capitalist class. How it historically accomplished this since the fifteenth century, through the three stages of simple co-operation, manufacture and production in gross, Marx has explained circumstantially in the fourth part of his work on Capital. But the capitalist class, as it is also shown there, could not transform these limited implements into mighty powers without turning them into SOCIAL instruments of production, available only by the COMBINED EFFORT OF A NUMBER OF MEN. In the stead of the spinning-wheel, the hand-loom, the smith's hammer, there appeared the spinning machine, the mechanical loom and the steam hammer; in the stead of the single work-shop, there appeared the factory that compelled the combined labor of hundreds and of thousands. The same as with the implements of production, production itself was transformed from a series of isolated into a series of social acts, and the products from individual into social products. The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles which now came out of the factory, were the joint product of many working people through whose hands they had to go successively before being ready. No single person could say of them: "This I have made; this is MY work."

Where, however, the natural division of labor within a community becomes the basis of industry, it stamps the products with the form of COMMODITIES, whose mutual exchange, purchase and sale, enables the individual producers to satisfy their manifold needs. This was the case in the Middle Ages. The farmer, for instance, sold to the artisan agricultural and bought in exchange handicraft products. It was into this society of individual producers of commodities that the new system of production pushed itself. In the midst of the natural, yet PLANLESS, division of labor, as it then prevailed throughout, there arose the PLANFUL division of labor, as organized in the separate factories. Along side of INDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL production stepped up. The products of both were sold in the same market, hence at prices at least approximately equal. But the planful organization was more powerful than the natural division of labor. The factories that worked upon the social plan turned out their wares more cheaply than did the individual producer. On one field after another individual production was thrown; until its social competitor wholly revolutionized the old method. This notwithstanding, its revolutionary character was so little recognized that it was, on the contrary, introduced as a means for aiding and promoting the production of commodities. It arose in direct connection with certain already existing levers of production and exchange, to wit: merchants' capital, handcraft and wage-labor. Yet, while itself appeared as a new form of production the old forms of appropriation remained in full vigor.

In the production of commodities, such as it had developed in the Middle Ages, the question could never arise—To whom do the proceeds of labor belong? The individual producer had brought them forth by his own labor, or that of his family and with his own tools, and, as a rule, out of raw materials belonging to, and often produced by, himself. There was no need of their being appropriated by, they belonged to, him as a matter of course. Property in the product rested, accordingly, upon ONE'S OWN LABOR. Even there where the help of others was used, that, as a rule, was only a by-matter, and often received, beside wages, other and further remuneration. The guild apprentice and journeyman, for instance, worked, not so much for the sake of their board and wages as for the sake of fitting themselves for mastership. Thereupon came the concentration of the means of production in large workshops and factories, and thereby their conversion into means of production de facto social. But these social implements and products were treated as though they were, now as before, the implements and products of individuals. While, until now, the owner of the means of labor had taken the products because, as a rule, they were his own product, and foreign help was the exception, thenceforth the owner of the means of labor proceeded himself to appropriate the products, although they were no longer HIS OWN but the product of THE LABOR OF OTHERS. Accordingly, the now socially produced commodities were appropriated, not by those who actually had set in motion the means of production and actually had produced the goods, but by the CAPITALISTS. The implements of production and production itself had become essentially social; yet, nevertheless, were they subjected to a form of appropriation, which presupposed the existence of private and individual production, under which every one owned and brought his own products to market. The new mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriation although it does away with the conditions upon which the latter was predicated.

In this contradiction, which imparts to the new system of production its capitalist character, lurks in embryo the whole conflict of to-day. The more the present system of production gained the upper hand on all leading fields of industry and in all economically leading countries, and thereby crowded individaul production down to trifling branches, the more sharply marked became also the incompatibility between social production and capitalist appropriation.

The first capitalists found, as already stated, the form of wage-labor in existence. Only, wage-labor was then the exception, it was a side occupation, a makeshift, a transitory incident. The farm-laborer, who occasionally worked for wages, owned his couple of acres of land, which sufficed, at a pinch, to support him. The provisions of the guild saw to it that the journeyman of to-day become the master of to-morrow. Soon, however, as the means of production became social, and were concentrated in the hands of capitalists, this was changed. Both the means of production and the products themselves of the small individual producer became more and more valueless. There was nothing left to him but to turn wage-worker under the capitalist. Wage-labor, formerly the exception and a make-shift became the rule and basis of the whole system of production; formerly a side-occupation, now it became the exclusive pursuit of the laborer; the temporary wage-laborer became one for life. The number of these permanent wage-laborers was, moreover, immensely increased by the contemporaneous breaking down of the feudal order, the disbandment of the retainers of the feudal lords, the ejectment of the farmers from their homesteads, etc. The divorce became complete between the means of production, concentrated in hands of the capitalists, on the one side, and the producers, on the other, reduced to the possession of nothing but their own labor power. THE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN SOCIAL PRODUCTION AND CAPITALIST PRODUCTION BECOMES VISIBLE IN THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE PROLETARIAT AND THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

We saw that the capitalist mode of production pushed itself into a society of individual producers of commodities whose social connection was established by means of mutual exchange of their goods. But every society based upon the production of commodities possesses the peculiar quality that the producing members have lost control over their own social interrelations. Each produces for himself with whatever implement he may happen to possess, and for the necessary personal exchange only. None knows how much of his article comes to market or how much of it is at all needed; none knows whether his own products will find a demand, whether he will be able to recover his outlays, or at all to effect a sale. Anarchy reigns in the production of society. Nevertheless, the production of commodities, like all other forms of industry, has its peculiar and inherent laws; laws that are inseparable from it and that enforce themselves upon the individual producers as compulsory laws of competition. At first, they are unknown to the producers themselves and are to be discovered only after long experience and by degrees. They, accordingly, enforce themselves without the aid of, and despite the producers, as blind laws, natural to their own form of production. The product rules its producers.

In medieval society, i. e., during the first centuries, production was essentially for self-use. It satisfied mainly the wants of the producer himself and of his family. There where, like in the country, relations of personal dependence existed, it also contributed to the satisfaction of the wants of the feudal lord. No exchange took thereby place, hence the products did not assume the character of commodities. The family of the peasant produced almost everything it needed—furniture and clothes no less than food. Only after it had reached the point of producing a surplus over its own wants and over the tribute in kind due to the feudal lord, only then did it produce commodities. It is this surplus, thrown into social exchange, and offered for sale, that became "commodity." The artificers in cities were forced, it is true, to produce for exchange from the start; but they also provided mainly themselves for the lagrest part of their own wants. They had gardens and small patches of land; they turned their cattle upon the commons, which furthermore supplied them with timber and kindling wood; the women spun flax, wool, etc. Production for the purpose of exchange, the production of commodities, was only at its inception. Hence a restricted exchange, a restricted market, a stable method of production, local exclusiveness without, lacol union within; in the country the mark, in the city the guild.

With the extension, however, of the production of commodities, especially with the introduction of the capitalist mode of production, the hitherto slumbering laws that underlie the latter became more visible and powerfully effective. The old fetters were loosened, the old bounds of exclusiveness were broken through, and the producers were more and more transformed into independenet and isolated producers of commodities. Anarchy arose in production and grew apace. Yet, the instrument wherewith capitalist production increased this anarchy was the very reverse of anarchy; it was the increasing organization of production upon a social basis in every industrial establishment. With this lever it put an end to the former peaceful stability of things. In whatever branch of industry it was introduced, it tolerated no older method of production. Wherever it took possession of handicraft, it destroyed the old system of handicraft itself. The field of labor became a field of war. The great geographical discoveries and the colonization that followed thereupon multiplied the markets and hastened the complete transformation of handicraft into manufacture. Not only did the struggle break out between the individual local producers, but it grew into national dimensions and into the mercantile wars of the sevententh and eighteenth centuries, until finally industry on a large scale and the establishment of the world market made the struggle universal, and at the same time imparted to it unwonted virulence. Between individual capitalists, as between whole branches of industry and whole nations, the natural or artificial advantages in the conditions of production decide over their very existence. He who succumbs is ruthlessly thrown aside. It is the Darwinian struggle of the individual for life carried over from brute nature with intensified fierceness into society. The standpoint natural to animals appears as the acme of human development. The contradiction between social production and capitalist appropriation now presents itself as a contrast between the organization of production in the single factory and the anarchy of production in society at large.

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the man who made Socialism a Science, and who first marshaled the forces of the Working Class for the overthrow of Capitalism. We have recently published a beautiful

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ADVERTISING.

HOW IT ORIGINATED—WHAT IT REFLECTS.

Commercial Advertising—The Graphic Arts and Advertising—The Stage and Church as Advertisers—The Author's Press Agent—The Physician's Method.

It is amazing at times to see how hard it is for people to grasp the Socialist conception of society. This most likely, is due to ignorance and prejudice; for there are in our everyday lives, experience and happenings which prove the Socialist to be correct. For instance, we quite often hear that so and so is out "for the dust," that he uses his workingmen "to increase his pile," and his friends and the church to secure political and social advancement for the same ends. That he associates with others who have the same aims and employs the same methods." And yet it is hard to have persons understand the materialist and class conception of Socialism. It is also very hard to have persons realize that the form of industry pervalent in society at any time moulds all the institutions of that society, its laws, it judiciary, its politics and even its religion. Yet this is very evident after a little reflection. For instance, we know that when industry was small and sold its products only in the home market, there was no advertising. It was unnecessary. To-day, we have advertising everywhere. A Chicago firm enters the New York market. It is unknown and to become known it advertises. This advertising influences our graphic arts. Most of the talent of these arts is used in this advertising. It is used to make highly colored and effective lithographs, catchy and attractive photo-engravings, etc. Most of the art scools are turning out artisans for "art" advertising; in fact, most of the students are studying for the purpose of becoming experts at it. Then the newspapers are utilized for these purposes also. The financial results reaped from advertising by the newspapers influence their policy and editorial utterances. The counting room controls the editorial room. Advertising having proved effective in the sale of the products of manufacture, we see it utilized by the stage. Theaters advertise. Managers get out posters put "ads" in newspapers, and pay for favorable criticisms or attacks that will give their productions prominence, make them town talk, thus filling their houses. Star actors have press agents who exploit their doings. The managers also make electric light displays on the exterior of the play houses. We see churches also doing advertising. In Brooklyn, for instance, there is a church on Third avenue, near Flatbush, that is called a temple. It has electric lights hanging out before it Sunday nights. It has announcement boards on the sidewalk that remind one of the theatre boards. On the interior it looks like a music hall. There is no altar. There is a big organ and choir gallery and a speaking stand, or pulpit. The choir is advertised in connection with the church all year round. It is the "biggest choir," etc., in existence, reminding one very much of the phraseology of the circus bills' "biggest circus on the face of the earth," etc. There are other churches of a similar kind. They advertise in the newspapers, and secure large reading notices on Sunday; while on Monday, their sensational sermons are printed in the same pages. These churches are supported and controlled by men who have made millions in manufacture, and who know the value of advertising. They support the capitalist system and capitalist class, as may be judged from the recent Sunday utterance of the Brooklyn preacher, who said that it is not capital and labor, but ability that produces wealth; the ability, of course, of the capitalist class who pay and support him and other clerical parasites. Then there is the novelist. His works also must be advertised. It must be announced by lithographs and newspaper advertisements; and when that is done it is criticized and attacked by men who have a two-fold purpose; to either boom the book or manufacture sensational literary material for their newspaper or magazine. The author has a press agent very much like the star actors. The press agent writes reminiscences, biographical bits, early struggles, escapades, adventures, etc., of the author. And And when the author also becomes a public reader, and he reads his own works, which is the best means of literary advertising extant, he is presented to the public by the use of printer's ink, much after the manner of a theatrical star of the first magnitude. Physicians do not advertise. The ethics of the profession will not permit it. Yet physicians overcome this to a great degree. If an important operation is to be performed the press is notified and the details are furnished. The operation is then written up and appears as a news item of great public interest. The principals are accurately named, and in many instances their office address is given. A physician may also be prominent in some medical society. He reads a scientific paper and furnishes the press with copies. Copious extracts are made, and the author and lectured boomed. He may also be connected with charitable work that receives public notice, and brings him financial returns. Friends of his may be newspaper men and notices are accorded him on the most trivial occasions. So it goes. Capitalism is in the atmosphere. It effects everything. Its influence is almost imperceptible in some cases because it is so indirect. In most cases, however, it is too obvious. None but a blind man would fail to see it. Where courts pursue an invariable policy of declaring all "labor laws" unconstitutional or unenforceable, it is unmistakably clear. When all decisions are in favor of the capitalists and against the working class, there is no need of microscopic examination to discern the true state of affairs. Though a good many cannot realize this, it is becoming, thanks to our propaganda and the trend of events, more evident every day. And with its acceptance grows the success of Socialism.

AN EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

An Incident in Chicago that Illustrates Its Existence.

The general and widespread prosperity with which the country is afflicted was illustrated in Chicago Sunday. Orders had been given to demolish a row of flat houses in order to make room for a new park. The poor people in the neighborhood got wind of it. A crowd collected, and in less than fifteen minutes every stick of wood in the building, every splinter almost, had been torn up and carried away for fire-wood.

Evidently the people of Chicago are of a thriftly disposition, or else they fear that a full dinner pail will not throw heat enough to keep them warm during the winter. They may have possessed enough Yankee shrewdness to understand that Alger and many other great men got their start in life by stealing wood. There is a slight difference in the cases, as Alger took whole forests and sold them at enormous profits, while that Chicago crowd fought among its members for a few sticks of wood. It is not a very good start, but even though they may not be able to make a fortune from what they took it will keep them warm for a day or two.

The police were called, but they arrived too late. It took just fifteen minutes to strip every one of the condemned buildings. That in itself shows how enterprising the people were. It also shows that the people in Chicago are desperate. They are blindly anxious to make some preparation for the coming struggle, and they are mad in their eagerness to place themselves beyond the reach of the dire and biting bitterness of the cold weather.

The struggle in those buildings for the fire-wood is a terrible indictment of capitalism and is a blow in the face of the prosperity and the full dinner pail. Those men could just as well, would just as soon struggle for the property of a dead man as they struggled for a few sticks of wood. They may yet struggle for the property of the city of Chicago, and they may yet make their way to it through the blood of those who now possess it.

The election was a matter of history for only five days when this occurred, and the dust incident to that struggle had not settled. There is poverty in Chicago. There are want, misery, and desperation. They did not make themselves felt at the ballot box. They will make themselves felt with redoubled intensity because they have so long been suppressed. In this all cities and all States are alike. The working class, in some respects, is reduced to such a degree that it will fight for the tiniest portion of the vast wealth that it has created. There will be trouble from the same things that were the source of the crowd Sunday, and the whole social edifice can be torn down as completely as was that row of houses.

"The Sun" is a great, a representative, capitalist paper. Its boast is "If you see it in 'The Sun' it's so." As regards the news, the statement must be taken with a grain of salt: occasionally in its editorial columns it holds true to its motto. It did so yesterday.

In an editorial written to prove that all the people of these United States are perfectly satisfied with the election of McKinley, it takes the crowd in the Tenderloin on election night as a sample of "the people." Right along we have thought that the rich young debauchees and ruffians who disport themselves in that neighborhood were "the people" in the estimate of "The Sun." Now we know it. "If you see it in the 'Sun' it's so."

A traveling salesman, named Goldman, breaks into print with the statement that ninety-five per cent of the drummers are going to vote for McKinley. It's too bad that the postal cards that are now doing the work which thousands of drummers did a few years ago cannot vote. As they do the work better they would very likely vote more intelligently than the Goldmans and his kind, who shout and vote for the system and class that chops off their fool heads.

The Deserter from the Cause.

He is gone: better so. We should know
who stand under
Our banner: let none but the trusty
remain!
For there's stern work at hand, and the
time comes snall sunder
The shell from the pearl, and the chaff
from the grain!
And the heart that thro' danger and
death will be dutiful—
Soul that with Cranmer in fire would
shake hands:
With a life, like the palace home, built
for the beautiful:
Freedom of all her beloved demands!

He is gone from us! Yet shall we march
on victorius,
Hearts burning like beacons—eyes fixed
on the goal!
And if we fail fighting, we fall like the
glorius;
With face to the stars, and all Heaven
in the soul!
And aye for the brave stir of battle
we'll barter
The sword of life sheatht in the peace
of the grave:
And better the fiercest fate of the
martyr,
Than live like the coward and die like
the slave!

—GERALD MASSEY.

Trusts and Their Owners.

Two drummers were discussing the Trust problem with all the acumen possessed by drummers, which is, as every one knows, large, not to say immense, in a hotel in the riot-ridden city of Akron, Ohio. As they talked those in the sitting-room were all ears. When two such enlightened men as the drummers were, deigned to discuss any problem, the average man waited with bated breath and strained eyes for the words of wisdom and pearls of thought sure to be dropped, in an absent-minded way, by the "great men of commerce."

To hear the argument and note the points made, the crowd of ordinary citizens drew their chairs up close and cut off the supply of atmosphere, of right belonging to the disputants. They did not seem to mind the closeness, though, having on hand a large supply of atmosphere, which they were willing to supply C. O. D. at very moderate rates.

The discussion was of a fearful and wonderful kind, as is any discussion wherein one man knows nothing about that of which he speaks, and the other one knows less. One had been up to that morning, a salesman for Wetmore, the tobacco man of St. Louis, but had received a telegram notifying him to come off the road as the factory had been sold to the American Tobacco Company, and his services were no longer needed. He was "agin" the Trust. The other was selling wire for the American Steel and Wire Company. He was for the Trust.

The Man-Agin-the-Trust was proving to his own satisfaction, that the Trust was a bad thing, because it had thrown him out of a job. The Man-With-the-Trust was proving, equally to his own satisfaction, that the Trust was a good thing, because it allowed him to hold a job. When the first Encyclopedia would triumphantly and loudly assert the truth and veractjy of his position by holding himself up as a Horrible Example, the other would come back with himself as a better example of the Trust's goodness. As they talked the atmosphere grew more dense and it looked as though a fog was in order. Surely every one there was in a mental fog. As they proceeded they each yanked in, by the heels as it were, several of their relations, which only made the fog more intense, and the listeners more bewildered.

As the fog slowly settled down, engulfing both disputants and listeners, through it could be be heard the dull thunder of the attacking guns of Man-Agin-the-Trust, after which would come the smothered boom of the answering guns of Man-With-the-Trust. As the haze grew thicker and closer, it could be dimly seen that Man-Agin-the-Trust was laboriously loading and firing, with great show of waving arms and distended mouth, and Man-With-the-Trust was observed standing close up to his guns with his arms constantly in motion, and his ears pushed around in the back of his neck so as to make room for his overworked and tired mouth.

The spectators were determined to be in at the death and despite the fact that the smoke of the battle and the fog caused thereby gave them mental strabismus, every one stayed, like a crowd of Tammany heelers and wouldbe heelers stay at a fireworks display.

The fog grew in density as the combatants grew in hoarseness, and the clerk sent one of the escaped inmates of the Orphan's Home the hotel was using as a bell boy to light the gas, but still the fog came on apace, the arms grew indistinct and became mere blotches on the atmosphere, and the mouths of the combatants appeared as a square yard of red flannel appliqued with Hamburg Edging. Strong men sat with gaping mouths and distended nostrils, straining their ears to catch the muffled sounds of the combat, and the porter was on the point of heading for the telegraph pole on the corner of the street, to which was securely affixed a box containing telegraph apparatus for calling an ambulance, when a man with a bored look and a laughing expression of countenance said: "Ain't you dubs tired?"

Immediately there went up a unanimous sigh, as is given up by a man who recovers his watch without the services of a Tammany detective. All attention was riveted upon the gentleman, who, with one question, seemed to have dispelied the fog and brought back the light of day. The clerk woke up and ordered one of the infants to put out the gas, as the proprietor was saving expenses, while the porter stopped short in his hurried flight for assistance and again assumed his chronic somnolency.

The man with the bored look continued, "What do you fellows know about bed bugs? You are 'way off. Let me tell you something about 'em." All looked at him in astonishment, and one little man over in the corner, said, "Oh, they weren't talking about bed bugs; they were talking about Trusts." The combatants said nothing, and the interrupter did not seem to notice the intrusion of the little man who appeared frightened at his brazeness and apparently excused himself for intruding.

The interrupter had by this time the attention of all, and settling himself down in a chair, delivered himself of the following:

"You see, it's this way with bugs, especially bed-bugs; when they're little you can't catch 'em easy; they're annoying but only annoying. There's so many of them and they cover so much ground that you can't do anything except put up with 'em. They are all over you, and their bites, as individual bugs, don't amount to much. Still you are made miserable. After awhile several of the bugs begin eating up the other bugs, and they begin to be felt more and more. As time goes on these big fellows have the field all to themselves, except for a few little ones that they are too busy to get after. Then you begin to find the bugs not alone annoying, but a positive nuisance and terror. You can't move without getting bit; you lose your blood; become thin and sick, while the bugs wax fat and healthy.

"At this period of your experience there comes along a man who tells you that bed-bugs are the natural protectors of man, that if you didn't have bed bugs on you, you couldn't be happy and prosperous, and that the bigger the bed bug the happier you are. You are not altogether convinced by such logic, but still it acts as a sort of sedative. You are aware that man that is born of woman is born to suffer, and you put bed bugs down as one of the things you must grin and bear with. But its a hard job to suffer, and you can't help protesting once in a while.

"There's another 'friend' who comes along and tells you that the bed bugs you are afflicted with are too big; that instead of three or four big ones and a half dozen small ones, you should smash the big ones and get a lot of little ones in their place, then you would be relieved of a positive nuisance, and would get back to your pristine condition of suffering only an annoyance. But bed bugs you must have. If you don't have bed bugs upon you, then you will die.

"This last fellow offers you what appears to be advice of some value. The first fellow said you must have bed bugs to eat you otherwise you could not be happy; the last one tells you the same, only the first one says you must have big ones, while the other one tells you you should only allow little ones to eat you. The big fellows bite like hell, the little fellows don't bite so hard. Therefore little ones are best—if you must have bed-bugs. It is all very plausible and sounds correct. So smash the big ones and give the little ones a chance.

"Now, that's all very good, but it isn't common sense. Bed-bugs are bad, they are no good. So long as they are allowed to exist, whether they are large or small, the man who suffers them, suffers misery, annoyance, and eventually disease. If the man wishes to live he must be freed from bedbugs. Therefore the only sensible thing to do is to smash all of them. That's what I think of this 'bed-bug question. It's easier, too, to smash a few big ones; you can locate them easier, and feel their bites easier than you can a whole lot of little ones. Therefore, the ones that have eaten up the little ones, and grown big themselves, have done the man a positive service, though not intending so to do."

Then the bored man got up as though to go away, when the Man-Agin-the-Trust said, "Hold on, we weren't talking about bed-bugs; we were talking about Trusts. What has all your talk got to do with what we were talking about?"

"My dear sir," said the man, "you were not talking about trusts; you were talking about Trust Owners. The Trust is neither good or bad of itself; that is simply the modern skin with which mankind surrounds itself so as to secure itself against the cold winds and bitter blasts it suffers from if without the skin. It is part of mankind, made by mankind for its protection. You were not talking about that; you were talking about the bugs that infest that skin and eat holes in that skin, thus annoying us, and causing us to suffer as we did before we had acquired that skin. You say that a lot of little bugs eating away at that skin, making numerous little holes all over it, is better than a few big ones eating big holes in it, while Man-With-the-Trust says a few big ones eating big holes in it is better than the lot of little ones. You were not talking of the skin. You were talking of the bugs. Neither one of you would say that mankind ought to strip itself of the skin it has taken it so long to acquire. That would mean the death, either partial or complete, of mankind. You don't want that, do you? No, of course not. Then why say you were talking about the Trusts? You were not. You were both talking about bugs. That's why I talked about them.

"What we must recognize is, that bugs are harmful; they cause misery, decay and death. They eventually destroy the skin and kill us. We must stop them in that game. We cannot stop them by smashing the big ones and giving the little ones a chance. We must smash them all. That's the only way to save the skin."

The crowd watched the bored man walk away, and seemed to ruminate upon what had been said until Man-With-the Trust said, "What a good outfit we would make for the asylum. I'll bet that fellow's a Socialist Labor Party man." Back came the answer, "You win; that's what I am, and I'm out to do both the little and the big bugs."

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Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

THE TRAMP.

ONE OF THE FRATERNITY DEFENDS THE UNFORTUNATE.

Says They Are Created by the Reigning Social System—Majority of So-called Hoboes Are Workers Seeking a Market for Their Labor.

Joseph Brazil, otherwise known as "Filipino Joe," who was nominated by the national tramp convention at Britt, Ia., for president of the United States, has this to say of his kind:

"Tramps are not so entirely bad as people generally believe them to be. Oftentimes men who are only seeking new towns in the hope of getting work, or who are on their way to States and territories where they have heard there is a big demand for labor, or who are on their way to the western harvest fields or the mines in Montana, are classed by the public as tramps and treated with a severity that often actually turns these men into real knights of the road. Even the regular tramp may be merely a man who has lost his grip on steady employment, and who has turned rover through chance rather than by a real desire to avoid honest work. Right treatment might reclaim this man. But instead of this he is usually treated as a criminal and in time is liable to become one, or else remains a confirmed tramp.

"Men who are tramps because of a shiftless, good for nothing nature, might be reformed if properly appealed to, but the way the tramp is treated now does little but confirm him in his vagrancy. The appearance of a tramp in a small town is a notice for everybody that has a dog to release the noble animal and set him on the tattered visitor. If the tramp is weak from lack of food and can hardly stand, let alone run, and is pulled down by the dogs and badly bitten, nobody thinks anything of it. It was only a tramp.

If a brakeman at night crowds a tramp off the top of a box car and compels him to crawl lower and lower down the side of the car and compels him to crawl lower and lower down the side of the car until finally he is swinging right over the wheels, nobody thinks it is wrong. The tramp has no business to steal a ride. Then, if the brakeman who has robbed the tramp of the little money he had, is afraid that he may tell of it, and accordingly brings his heavy boot heel down with all his mibht on the tramp's fingers, and the "Weary Willie," as the comic papers so "humorously" call him, lets go his hold and falls under the swift turning wheels, nobody organizes a posse and goes out to find the murderer. The country papers tell about the mangled remains of a tramp being found on the D. & E. tracks last night by a section gang and say that it is supposed the tramp was stealing a ride when he met his fate. Of course, the tramp was stealing a ride. But the laws of this country, as I understand them, do not fix the punishment at death.

Nor do they say that a freight brakeman may on any dark night that he chooses constitute himself a judge, jury and sheriff and, after convicting a tramp and sentencing to death, then and there carry out the penalty.

The tramp problem has been often discussed, but only in a half-hearted way. In the first place, tramps must be treated more like men and less like brutes. A tramp is the result of our kind of vcilization. Then it seems to me we should correct that flaw in our civilization that is the cause of there being tramps. Visiting humiliation and abuse on ndivdual tramps does not change that cause, whatever it is, that is continually producing more tramps.

Tramps are the result generally of hard times. Men thrown out of work, driven by their creditors from their home town, take to the railroad and pretty soon are tramps.

ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.

He Throws a Stone at the Workers—It Rebounds and Hits Him in the Face.

Alfred Henry Lewis, editor of "The Verdict," O. H. P. Belmont's weekly paper, referring to the miners of coal, gives vent to the following tissue of lies, obscenities, and abuse. When it is remembered, that O. H. P. Belmont, who owns Lewis, is the owner, also, of railroads and that these railroads own mines and ship in, for use in their mines, the people lied about—the slap in the face administered to Belmont by Lewis, is only equalled in viciousness by the slap Lewis gives himself. If Lewis's story were true the blow would be telling, but when it is, as it is, a lie, then all the more vicious is the blow.

> "The Slavs never bathe; they are filthy; they fairly fret and fester in their own grease. Eighteen of them will live, eat and sleep and have their beastly being in three rooms, not one of them larger than 10 x 12. To keep house they have a woman. I looked into one of these nests of foulness to-day. The "woman" in this wretched instance was there. She was broad, strong, with a cowlike cast of feature. Evidently built for her destiny was she. The men pay her, share and share alike, about $3 a week to keep house for them. She is "boarded" free. The woman cooks and washes and watches the house (hovel). She is the housekeeper, if you will. Incidentally, she maintains relations, with all of the "men" of her household, which one will not describe. There is none of them to whom she would not be married. These Slavs by these means live each for less than $1.50 a week. Is it any marvel, then, that these creatures, full of cupidity, and for that reason industrious, living lives so low and vile and cheap that the very beasts that perish would turn from them in disgust—is it, then, any wonder, with only $1.50 a week to pay for "living," that these Slavs and Huns and Poles evict the American miner, or that the latter mutters against the Goth of coal who is not a citizen, never will become a citizen."

No attempt is made to give a cause for the alleged condition, or to tell how it happens that human beings can be degraded below the level of the brute. The miners have had more than their share of the news meted out by the newspapers, but Alfred Henry Lewis goes a little further than the customary limit.

There is still another item that should have interested him, but which he neglects. Why is it that such men are hired by the mine owners, when men who are not brutes could be hired? Why is it that none but a man willing to live in misery can support himself from the wages received in the mine? Who is responsible, if not the Belmonts and the others who can hire Lewis to heap insults on their victims?

The miners have been degraded, but they still have some spark of humanity about them. That is more than can be said of their masters.

"FOREIGN PAUPER LABOR."

The American Wage Worker Knocks It Out in Competition.

J. G. Stowe, United States Consul General, Cape Town, South Africa, sends in a highly interesting statement regarding the competition of American capitalists with those of Great Britain. He quotes the secretary of the British Iron Trade Association to show how completely the American manufacturer has "under-cut" the British:

> "The competition of the United States is a two-handed sword, for it cuts to the very divinding asunder of joints and marrow by an admitted capacity to produce more cheaply tuan European countries, and it also presents the very formidable aspect of threatening to dump a vast surplus on neutral markets on terms that are not competitive at all."

For years we have been hearing about how the products of the pauper labor of "Yurrup" must be kept out of the United States. A protective tariff to shut out these products has been urged and imposed here for years. Now come the consular agents of the United States and show by reports from the employers of the "pauper laborers" that the American wage worker is able to knock out the competition of his fellow wage slave across the ocean.

The cost of producing one dollar's worth of manufacture in the United States is considerably less than the cost of producing one dollar's worth in England. So, to-day, the English manufacturer is trying to devise some way of barring the products of American cheap labor out of the "neutral" markets. The only permanent way of doing this is to reduce the price of labor power—wages. But the American manufacturer can and does meet this scheme more than half way. The only thing left for the British manufacturer to do is to agitate for the exclusion of "foreign, pauper, Yankee-made" goods.

The vicious circle of capitalism is about complete. With American and British employers accusing each other of employing pauper labor, and groaning over the competition of cheap goods, there is but one resort. The cheap labor of China and Japan must be utilized to capture the "neutral markets." English and American labor must meet the competition of the coolie. After that? Well, the capitalist class does not concern itself with that question. All that interests it at this juncture is the question of how to produce goods more cheaply.

The working class of all countries is interested in keeping itself from sinking to the rats and rice diet which must inevitably be its portion if the rule of the capitalist class is to continue. There is but one escape from this, and that is for the working class to become masters of the tool of production. Labor power must cease to be an article of merchandise. The problem of underselling the manufacturers of other lands must give way to the problem of insuring to each worker the full product of his labor. Socialism must take the place of capitalism.

As the capitalist class of America has demonstrated its ability to undersell the pauper labor of Europe, the working class of America must demonstrate its ability to lead the world in abolishing the class and system that reduces the working class of the world to pauper labor conditions. The task of inaugurating the Socialist Republic is the mission of the American wage slave. The Socialist Labor Party of the United States is the agent to carry out this mission.

EARLY INFLUENCES.

THE FORMATION OF INDIVIDUAL AND WORKING CLASS CHARACTER.

Travel and Change of Occupation as Factors in Formation of Individual Character—Influences That Make the Working Class Character.

The discusison of early or formative influences upon the character and lives of individual men often occurs in the monthly magazines. It is quite frequently demonstrated therein that in these early influences there has appeared a germ, an indication, which the stress of latter years develops, or forms, and leads to the creation of either a great fortune or great fame. It is also shown that, in the frequent change of occupation and location that individual men are often forced to make, they collect and assimilate those elements, good and bad, that finally enables them to predominate in some field of human activity and greatness. A man who has travelled much from place to place and labored at different occupations in all of them may, in the course of time, become a good journalist, writer or capitalist. His travels combine to make him a man of observation and knowledge. They throw in his course a variety of localities and populations, all of which he is enabled to contrast and study. He becomes acquainted with their romantic features and their usefulness as literary material. He scents their needs, their undeveloped opportunities and their economic situations. He utilizes all these in his lectures and writings, or for his own self-aggrandizement through monopolization and corruption. In the first instance he becomes a Bret Harte; in the second, a Leland Stanford.

There is a class of early or formative influences that are not individual; and that are very seldom discussed in the monthly magazines, though they are far more important than the other class, since they involve the greater part of the community; that is, the early or formative influences of the working class. This condition may be due to the fact that no one has volunteered a contribution to the magazines from that standpoint; but it is most likely due to the magazine belief that it is indivdual greatness or ability that causes progress, a theory that the coal strike and every other strike knocks into a cocked hat, for then there is no wealth production or progress, there is waste and warfare, the ability of seventeen great railroad presidents and other employers, notwithstanding.

In the early or formative influences of the working class, we too often see the germ that may lead to fortune and greatness crushed by early necessity and lack of opportunity. Many young minds with appetites for the arts and sciences are often compelled by the immediate economic necessities of their parents to adapt themselves to occupations for which they are wholly unfitted, and to which their poverty relentlessly binds them, until the desire for the development of their natural aptitudes no longer exists. Many an embryonic genius is snatched from school—where the facility of his pen and pencil won for him the admiration of teachers and friends—and cast into a factory. In a factory the conditions and specialization of labor prevents his migration or advancement. There his daily task is so unvaried that his mind, operating in a continual rut, becomes stunted and incapable of the origin or reception of new thought. In fact, he becomes a mere automaton, subject to the speed of the machinery he attends and the instructions of the foremen and superintendents. Parents and teachers often lament the disappointment that the failure of a promising son and pupil has caused them. How could it be otherwise. When one reflects upon the intensity of employment in modern factories, with its physical and mental exhaustion, its periods of idle and despondent reaction, and its brutal surroundings, the wonder of it all is that there are any who succeed at all! The poverty of the working class militates against it in another way. The poor working class does not, because it cannot, attend the schools of technology. These are filled by the sons and daughters of the wealthy middle class. The course of study in them is so long, the requirement of admission so great, the tuition fees so much that a poor boy or girl can only enter them on a free scholarship or by the assistance of some wealthy patron, both of which rarely occurs.

So we see that necessity and opportunity are both at work in the early or formative influences in the working class. It is the aim of Socialism to change this condition so as to provide the material means wherewith parents will not have to send their young to work at an early age, and sacrifice their future to the pressing needs of the family. It can by a plan make use of the natural and social forces of the country—by the utilization of that perfect combination of land, capital and labor which the trust is evolving out of the anarchistic competition of the past—it can by such means, create a sufficiency of wealth that will guarantee to all that leisure, freedom of care, change of occupation and travel, so essential to the proper and comprehensive training of its young pupils. Instead of, as at present, giving the wealth of society to the construction and perfection of the forces that invade and repress—to armies, navies, militia, police and judiciary—it would give that wealth to the forces—the schools, colleges, universities, etc., that improve the mental and moral facilities of the worthy young men and women of the country. It would, by the use of the railroad, by the aid of steam and electricity, follow a tendency that is slightly operative, just now, in decentralizing the population of large cities, so that the brutalizations of the working class due to the overcrowding of population and the dirty, mean life and surroundings consequent upon it, may be overcome and better influences set to work. This to many, will appear undesirable. They will claim that the strife and uncertainty of life, its combats for a foothold upon earth and a crust wherewith to sustain existence, are the influences that form character, whether in young or old, and not abundance, leisure and travel. If such is the case, let us destroy our so-called civilization. Let us go back to the savagery of our earliest ancestors. Let us abandon our capabilities of producting unlimited wealth, production and leisure, our means of travel, our schools and colleges. Let us go back, we repeat, to savagery; for there the fight will be hardest and the characters produced the greatest, if the hope of our friends, the enemy, agrees with history, which it certainly does not. Socialism does not progress by crabsteps, as our friends, the enemy, would have society do. It goes forward to higher and better conditions and things; it aims to create early or formative influences that will enable genius to flourish to the greater glory of society. It will raise society to higher planes and ideals.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

Two Phases of Its Morality Under Capitalism.

> "The United States Government is fitting up houses of prostitution in Manilla for the benefit of the soldiers. Periodical inspection will be made by army surgeons."—Exchange.

> "In the name of all that is Good and Holy, in the name of the men, women and children who have come to us from foreign shores to better their condition, here let us stand together, maintaining the wages of the workingman, availing ourselves of these great reservoirs of wealth that God has given us and go forward, brushing from our paths all demagogues and ambitious men by telling them that we know our business and are going to attend to it."—From printed report of Mark Hanna's "speech" to workingmen.

In the name of "Manifest destiny" and the Divinely ordained mission of the American people to spread Christianity to the isles of the sea and over the Orient, the capitalist class has conquered the Philippines and is reaching out to "civilize" China. The blasphemous claim that the capitalist is only the agent of God, carries with it the further excuse that the rapine, looting and slaughter is willed by God.

Territorial conquest involves the establishment of just such institutions as are mentioned above. Whether they are officially recognized and regulated matters not. They inevitably "follow the flag." Capitalism first makes it impossible for the wage worker to have home and family by reducing him to abject poverty; then it forces him to take up arms to make a living and invade foreign lands for the purpose of fulfilling the "Manifest destiny" of the class which robs and rules him. He is deprived of the tool of production and given the knife of the assassin; he is deprived of family life and given the house of prostitution.

And all this is cloaked with a garment labelled "Divine Mission," and "Manifest Destiny." The capitalist is more hypocritical than was the feudal baron who used the crusades for the rescue of the holy sepulchre as a mask for acquiring the wealth of weaker peoples. The Crusader believed in himself and his religion; the capitalist prates of "all that is Good and Holy" while adulterating goods, building bagnios and destroying the family life and virtue of those who fight his battles.

The capitalist class worships but one god: Capital; it desires but one Heaven: a world where labor power costs nothing; it fears and shivers before one Hell: the thought that the capitalist will be compelled to work for a living. Socialism spells hell to the capitalist and he will do everything in his power to avert that punishment. He proclaims his "Manifest Destiny" to be the conquest of foreign lands, and he sets up vice as a pillar of the capitalist system, all in the interest of capitalist morality. He knows that the conquest of foreign markets is the only escape from domestic shipwreck. He does not know that it is only a temporary respite; that his destiny is to go down, together with his "Divine mission" of spreading vice and crime and that the working class which he exploits and degrades to-day will to-morrow dictate terms to him in this wise:

"You offered us vice for virtue with the alternative of accepting or starving. We offer you virtue for vice, work instead of idleness; you will take this offer or starve."

The Republican party, faithful agent of the capitalist class forces idleness, crime and prostitution on the people. The Socialist Labor Party, devoted agent of the Working Class will destroy prostitution and the crime-breeding capitalist class, together with its political agent.

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TRAINING NEGRO LABOR.

METHODS EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

Boys and Girls Whipped for Trivial Faults and Irregularities—All Help Under Twenty-one Years of Age Absolutely Under Control of Superintendent.

The experiment of employing colored labor in textile mills in the south is one of peculiar interest, as the ability for skilled workmanship is looked upon as in an important degree a measure of the capacity for development of the race. So far none of the numerous tests have resulted satisfactorily, and yet it is admitted that in no case has a fair trial been given. Negroes have become good mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, and engineers, but in work which requires delicacy of manipulation and taste he has not shown much apptitude. Whether this is from lack of training and opportunity or from indolence or other fault has not yet been determined, and will not be until the negro has been given a fair trial in every respect.

A staff correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," who has been investigating the textile industries of the south has made the subject of negro labor in mills the text for one of his articles. He does not appear much encouraged. In alluding to the mill erected at Concord, N. C., by negro capital, and in which negro labor is to be exclusively employed, he says the mill is ready for work, but had not at that time any money to buy cotton. Its equipment of 5,700 spindles and 140 looms is adequate, but second-hand, and hence could not offer a very satisfactory test. A number of white capitalists are interested in the mill and not only hold a large amount of stock, but had loaned the company $10,000 to complete the plant. White carders, spinners and weavers had offered to teach negroes the work, so there will be no trouble on that score if money can be raised to start the mill.

The correspondent had a surprise awaiting him when he went to a silk mill which employs colored help at Fayetteville, N. C. The mill has been in operation about a year, with 67 looms, and has 300 operatives, most of whom are minors, and only the boss weaver and boss reeler are white. The labor has had to be trained from the start, and is now said to be quite satisfactory. The superintendent, T. W. Thyrston, is a colored man of ability and strong character, but the correspondent received a shock when Thurston explained to him the methods by which he secured results. His conversation as condensed was rather startling. He said no one could make a success of colored workers by applying the same methods to them as in dealing with white labor. There had to be severe discipline and faults and irregularities were severely punished.

"By fines, I suppose?" the correspondent suggested.

"'No, sir; by whipping.'"

"'But doesn't that only apply to the smaller boys?'

"'No; it applies to the larger ones, too.'

"'Do you whip the girls?'

"'Yes; the girls are whipped, too; but one whipping is generally enough for the bigger girls; they are so much ashamed that a second whipping is seldom needed.'

"'By "whipping" do you mean a light chastisement?'

"'The punishment is not light; it is severe; anything else would be a waste of time. It is upon this system that we have to rely to secure a proper performance of duty. All the help engaged here under 21 years of age are put absolutely under my control by certificates from their parents or guardians from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, and I am free from responsibility as to the course I pursue towards them during that time.

"No one desires more than I do to see the position of my people improved; but I have no false ideas as to the present condition of the majority of them. They lack sense of responsibility, and are like children where money is concerned. That must be kept in view when dealing with them. My methods may be decried by humanitarians, but I am proving their success, and I believe that some of those boys I am bringing up here will in turn prove means of forwarding the industrial advancement of the colored race. Forty years ago they whipped boys in mills, as some of the successful manufacturers of to-day can testify from painful experience, and we are beginning just so many years behind. That we shall succeed in securing a share of the textile industry I am convinced; but I am just as sure that success for some years to come will depend upon the negro mills being conducted as this one is."

Certainly this belief of a colored man as to the only way to make his race work skillfully and work regularly differs but litle from that practiced in the factories of the North; the difference being one of method only. Northern capitalists are not averse to brutalities, especially when they use police and militia to club and shoot their workers into submission.

The Goulds are again in court and some very dirty linen is being washed. Every time a millionaire gets into the public gaze the moral and the mental bankruptcy of the capitalist class is exposed. The cases they smother and hide from the public are far in excess of those in which their victims drag them before the tribunal. It appears that the wealth the American working class load the capitalist down with demoralizes him as much as the poverty the wage worker takes for his share degrades the latter.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

We should not be living in darkness and dust,
And dying like slaves in the night;
But, big with the might of the onward "must,"
We should battle for freedom and right.
For our fathers are praying for pauper's pay,
Our mothers with death's kiss are white;
Our sons are the rich man's serf by day,
And our daughters his slaves by night.
—GERALD MASSEY.

THE PASSING OF BRYANISM.

The last desperate fight of the Democracy resulted in so decided a defeat that it is improbable that, as at present constituted, the party can survive. Neither can it go back to old time conditions, as political parties do not move that way and win. It is also impossible for it to become a party in line with modern conditions and modern progress. The Republican party blocks it from any attempt to take the field as the champion of the powerful capitalist class. The Socialist Labor Party prevents it from any attempt to cut into the work of the revolutionary movement. Yet the passing of the Bryanite stage, a decided point in its downward career, necessitates some other form and some other method of warfare as two seemingly antagonistic parties are necessary to the existence of capitalism.

The thorough, decided "defeat" from which there is no appeal, and of which there is no doubt or question, clears the stage, and at the same time open it up for the next act. Bryanism made no impression on the political history of the country, and it failed to change the relentless trend of society. It was a transitory reaction. It was destructive. Its fate was written as soon as the movement began, because as soon as it began it contradicted itself, and denied the very causes for its existence. The purpose of holding capitalism and yet avoiding its effects, of conserving society by throwing it to a lower stage of existence, of ignoring industrial development and yet trying to connect with the progress of humanity that makes that development, could not but throw the Democrats into convulsions, and ultimately disjoint the party entirely.

The election of 1896 showed that it was doomed. The past election buried it. There is not a ray of hope for Bryanism, and any attempt to resurrect it would prove even more disastrous. It carried in its wake many of the freaks who prey in order to live, and the dishousing of the freaks which occurred four years ago will be still farther accentuated this year. They must find a home, but the Populist party being dead and Bryan Democracy being dead, and Bryan Democracy having been simply the manifestation of Populism, the next party to claim the unstable and impotent elements must be on a lower scale than ever before.

The very strength of capitalism is destructive. The opposing wings of the capitalist party have shown during the past few national elections a greater contrast and a much greater disparity. The dominant capitalist wing has an ever weaker dummy party to fight. Triumphant and confident it ignores the fact that its safety depends upon the mock warfare of the campaign, and on the struggle among its own for the control of the government. The Democratic party was but the mockery of a political party. It had no one element of force, it was ineffective in every way, and it was unsuccessful in sweeping the voters into its vortex. There is no doubt but that it took for issues subjects calculated to win the enthusiasm and the applause. Enthusiasm and applause do not elect, and the Republicans with the most brazen and bare-faced effrontery, standing on a platform that no intelligent or observant workingman could support, obtained an overwhelming majority of the votes of all classes.

The returns in so far show that the wage workers, the farmers, and the capitalists of all degrees supported McKinley and returned him triumphant to the White House. Bryan, therefore, lost the farmer vote to which he appealed most assiduously, the wage working vote which he formerly had, and the capitalist vote to which he pandered, which formerly feared him, but which now understands him and holds him in contempt.

The breaking of the Democracy frees its elements. They must gravitate to where they belong. The political atmosphere for the next three years will be filled with the flying debris, but by 1904 most of the voters will have more surely gravitated to their right place.

WHO TRIUMPHED?

There was many a voter who went into the polling booth, and feverishly placed his vote for the full dinner pail. He did it hoping for what had been promised, and he did it because he needed what had been promised. He is forgetful, this voter, but he cannot forget the misery which crowds upon him. It will not tolerate forgetfulness, and will force him time and time again to revert to the thing for which he voted.

But more than the dinner pail, and the point on which the battle of this social war was won, is the issue of expansion. Despite the burning words, the fervent speeches, the citations from the "fathers of the Republic," the heartfelt appeals to our "Americanism," our Democracy, and the institutions of our land, the vast and overwhelming majority of the voters hoped for new markets, and sought for a place into which the goods that they need, but cannot buy, might be dumped. The votes for McKinley were the result of an aspiration of the people, of a wild, blind demand for a better condition of affairs, and for some amelioration of the stress and strife which are our modern existence.

How terrible will be the disillusion and its concomitant results, can be seen by even a brief glance at the Republican campaign promises. They cannot be kept, but the causes for their existence will still continue. The Republicans have everything in their hands excepting the power to keep their promises. The promises will be insisted upon, and at that moment must come the rift between the roseate dream of a continuous prosperity performance and the possibility of bringing that dream down to earth and making it consistent with modern industrial methods and modern industrial conditions.

During the first Cleveland administration we suffered the scourge of a panic: the same thing occurred during the Harrison administration, reappeared with redoubled force during Cleveland's second administration, ushered in, and continued with the first three years of McKinley's administration. It is inevitable that this should occur, and its occurrence and its recurrence will have its effect both on the party in office and on the voters throughout the country.

An absolute victory such as was won by the Republican party brings with it its own defeat. It has too much to fulfill, and it can do nothing. It brings on its own head the vengeance that it sought to escape. The impotence of the Republican party is as great as the impotence of the Democratic party. Either in the saddle means the spurring on of the already jaded nag of capitalism. They ride it, but it can carry them but little further. From the reaction that takes place, from the protests of the duped and misled working class, from the cry for redress that must ascend, from the wholesale demolition of its own safeguards that the Republicans must enter upon, the Socialist Labor Party will gather the fruits of victory.

There can be no move of which we shall not take advantage. There can be no progress in which we shall not share. No class can turn, no class can advance without our advancing with it. The further concentration of wealth in the hands of the capitalist class, the enrichment of the few, will accrue to our advantage. The want and misery of the workers that will accompany that concentration will assist us. The turns, the tricks, the evasions of the capitalist class, the dummy parties, the fake parties will help us. Any rebuff only makes sharper the sword, any deception only makes stronger the arm to drive it home. We have declared war against the capitalist class, no matter what its claim or disguise may be. There is arrayed opposite the organized working class the Republicans, the Democrats, the Social Democrats, and the Prohibitionists. All must go down before the working class can come at its own. All must suffer a like fate at the hands of the wage workers, because all are equally criminal and are but parts of one far-reaching defense of capitalism.

THE PASSING OF THE PROHIBITIONIST

The Prohibition party, from the reports so far received, has been literally wiped out. It has never amounted to much in politics and this election proves it to be a mere bubble, a nothing.

The Prohibition party went into the campaign of 1900 backed by immense resources. Millionaires contributed liberally to its campaign fund, and the various church societies made propaganda for it; its Presidential candidate had a special car and traveled all over the land; an Associated Press correspondent accompanied him; the capitalist press recorded his doings daily and gave him all necessary publicity to enable the voters to learn that he was advocating a "great moral issue." But all this only served to accentuate the wiping out of the prohib.

Prohibition never was and never can be an issue. It has been a toy for that class of politicians who make a business of appealing to the mawkish sentiment of the holier than thou pharisees who are eternally trifling with effects and shutting their eyes to causes. It could draw dollars from the pockets of people who voted the other way; it could enlist the prayers and sermons of preachers of both sexes, but it could not get votes.

Only that is an issue on the political field which affects the people deeply on the economic field. All else is but chaff which may loom large for a moment, but will be burnt up in the fierce heat of a real campaign. The wiping out of the Prohibition party is an illustration of this. Posing as the champion of morality, this party in reality upheld and championed the Immorality of the age: the capitalist system of wage-slavery. Its money and the prayers of its adherents availed it nought against this glaring hypocrisy. The voter who has not learned to look on capitalism as immoral, would not waste his vote on such a party; the voter who regards capitalism as a crime, voted straight the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. The Prohibition party passed away, the Socialist Labor Party lines up fresh for the battle and continues its work of unifying and educating the working class for the task of overthrowing the immoral capitalist class and the wage slavery which that class upholds and lives on.

With money and influence back of it the Prohibition party passes to its grave. With nothing back of it but the unconquerable determination of the intelligent class-conscious workmen who have sworn to free their class, the Socialist Labor Party moves forward on the firing line. The only answer it returns to the attacks of the beast of private property is to bring down the Hammer all the harder on whatever stands between the working class and freedom.

LEFT IN THE LURCH—AS USUAL

The woe-begone figures in this city for the candidates of the Organized Scabbery, Debs, Hanford, etc., tell a tale so thrilling and convincing that the painful impression they give—who does not feel pained at the sight of even an adversary left silly in a hole?—might almost cause the valuable lesson to be lost.

The Social Democratic vote in this city is substantially, a vote polled by what may be called the "Volkszeitung" colony, the "Volkszeitung" Germans. Upon these gentlemen the Organized Scabbery of the city in particular, of the country at large, has long been riding. When the Socialist Labor Party took hold in 1890, things changed. The Party would not allow the Organized Scabbery to practice their deception upon it, and thus have their hands all the freer to cheat their own rank and file all the more successfully. The Labor Fakir began sighing after the good old days, of the "good old Socialists," when he could do as he liked. The harder the Party made the life of the Fakir, the harder he sighed. For a time the "Volkszeitung" element worked with the Party, expecting speedy success. But success in such cases cannot be speedy; and, as this colony had no other intellectual guidance than the block-head "Volkszeitung," it became more and more restive. Via the "Volkszeitung," upon whose poltroon nature the Organized Scabbery could easily work, the colony was inoculated with the, to the Fakirs, convenient theory of "boring from within," which meant to lie low, keep quiet, avoid "trouble," never show up the scoundrel Fakir, whoop it up for him whenever he wanted a strike and whenever he kept it up for the sake of his dues and salary,—in short, "boring from within" meant to play in the Labor Movement the disgraceful role of the complaisant husband. Such a dogma was peculiarly suitable to the character of the "Volkszeitung." It was told by the Organized Scabbery that, with such a "trade union policy," the Socialist Movement would quickly make gigantic progress, while, upon the trade union lines that the Party was pursuing, all progress would be impossible. This convenient theory the "Volkszeitung" swallowed like a noodle, and ladled out to its uninformed constituency. The result was the crash of last year. The Socialist Labor Party stuck to its colors: it struck the Organized Scabbery harder and harder blows; it nailed these lackeys of Capital at every turn; it brought light into darkness. Fully aware that for a long time such work could not materialize into tangible results, but equally certain that results, if at all obtainable, could come in no other way, the Socialist Labor Party hewed on close to the line, with that dauntless valor and unflinching calmness that are at once the distinctive marks of physical, moral and intellectual virility.

The poltroon "Volkszeitung" took the opposite course. Its policy was, from start to finish dictated by the Organized Scabbery; no slander was too vile for it to refuse circulation to; no act of treason to the workingman was too black for it to withhold its support from. Did the Organized Scabbery of the International Cigarmakers' Union want to keep the strikers from gaining a point so that the Organized Scabbery might continue to draw strike salaries? the "Volkszeitung" chimed in. And so on all along the line. This policy was dictated by the Organized Scabbery, and it was accepted through the promise being made that the Organized Scabbery would cast their "tens of thousands" of votes for the "Volkszeitung," and cause Organized Labor to do likewise. Thus the ticket of the "Volkszeitung" was the ticket of Organized Scabbery, and the "Volkszeitung" expected a huge vote.

Election day came and passed,— and the "Volkszeitung" colony finds itself left in the lurch, as it always had been by the Organized Scabbery. The big vote did not materialize, the "boring from within" was a fiasco. After superhuman efforts to poll its own colony's vote, the "Volkszeitung" finds that its poll is trifling, below even what it was when the Party's whole vote was furnished by the "Volkszeitung" colony! The "Volkszeitung" ticket polled only the vote of the "Volkszeitung" colony!

The Organized Scabbery or Labor Fakir must rank himself on election day with the outspoken parties of Capitalism, he has no other choice, and, underhandedly he is bound to exercise his full influence in that direction with the rank and file. Moreover the rank and file holds the Organized Scabbery that now bullies it in supreme contempt. The rank and file may still mistrust the Socialist Labor Party; but so long as it does, it is not going to be pulled politically by its Organized Scabbery: it will stay where it is. He who "bores from within" is, to use a vulgarism, "played for a sucker." And that is just what the figures for the Social Democracy in this city prove that the "Volkszeitung" was played for by the Organized Scabbery.

A Revolutionary Political Army may not consist of such element. The Socialist Labor Party is nobody's fool. It is the nucleus for the forces that will overthrow the capitalist class. All else is moonshine.

THE "NEW DEMOCRACY."

Under the above head the "Journal" uses the whole of its editorial page to tell, in large type, that the "old" Democracy is dead. It then outlines the "new" Democracy and says:

> "The Democratic party will remain the party of the people. Freed from a confusing struggle over the totally irrelevant issue of the standard of value, it will take up a position corresponding to that of the Liberal parties of Europe as the ADVOCATES OF PROGRESSIVE REFORMS. Those seceders who are worth having will come back Those who never were Democrats at all, but merely wore the livery of Democracy to serve Mammon in will stay in the Republican party where they belong."

Wonderful indeed is the new, and wonderful was the old. Wonderful also is the confession of defeat, and that defeat was the result of impotence such as could afflict none but a dying party. The attempt to resurrect it is also impotent, and will fail just as surely as did the attempt in Chicago in 1896, and the attempt in Kansas City in 1900. There all the political doctors, and many of the political quacks, offered remedies and courses of treatment, and these were followed. The once great Democratic party lying crushed on the political field is the result.

The attempt to turn it into a "reform" party is merely the announcement that it will make a specialty of picking up stray issues as it goes along and will turn them to account in whatever sections of the country it finds convenient. The Populist party after its defeat did the same thing, and the last rag of Populism was long ago torn into its component threads. So it must be with the Democratic party whichever way it turns.

The program, as outlined, is intended to mesh the discontent of the country, and turn it to account. A drifting wreck such as we have in the Democratic party is certain to serve no other purpose than to clear the way of derelicts like itself. With it as a "reform" party, the sham of reform can be more easily centered and smashed, or rather it will smash itself.

As usual, in the outline of such schemes, there is a contradiction. This new party is to be like the Liberal parties of Europe. If it is like them, it cannot pose as a reform party for an instant. There is nothing between the Liberals and the Conservatives excepting the fact that one will and the other will not, and both do the self-same thing. There is not even the difference of a degree in the results of their actions. Both are capitalist to the core and both work for the same ends. The Democratic party can do that without aping the Liberal parties of Europe.

Besides being a confession of defeat it is a confession of ignorance and of lack of resources. The very paper which has protested most loudly against "entangling foreign alliances" is forced to cross the ocean for a model on which to rebuild. The very paper which most loudly claimed that we were drifting towards monarchical institutions finds in those institutions the balm and comfort with which to salve its wounds. The very paper that held up the dread spectre of European encroachments now flies to that same Europe and attempts to shelter itself under the party forms that are prevalent there.

It has been a great campaign, and its effects are great. The after effects are also great, and among the greatest will be the attempts of the shattered following of Bryan to place itself. The hope of the reform movement will not help it. The hope of a party "along the lines of the Liberal parties of Europe" will not pull it out of its difficulty. The Democracy is dead, and any attempt on the part of the men who once belonged to it to build a new party along the lines indicated by Hearst is only a confession of death.

McKINLEY BEARS UP WELL.

We are pleased to hear that McKinley does not show the terrible strain of the election. It is more or less natural that he should be in fairly good health and spirits as the strain was suffered by others. During the whole campaign he sat on the steps and looked wise, and it is probable that during the next session of Congress he will do no more. A man cannot break away all at once from an acquired habit, and he most decidedly has dropped into the habit of having little to do with his own administration and of having still less to say.

He also received the returns with indifference. That was because he understood that the voters rushed to support him, not for what he is—for few know what he is—but because the Republican party was strong enough to create a tide in his favor. The adulation of the people must have sounded to him like the applause of a hired claque. There was noise enough in it, that was sound, and there were shouts, but there was neither understanding nor a true estimate. He must have known that he had nothing to do with his election, he will have nothing to do with the affairs of government after election. He can still continue his tiresome work of looking wise.

He sent a return telegram to Roosevelt, and that was about all he did. He evidently felt that he must do something to placate his running mate, and he could find no better way than to tell him he had fought the greatest campaign in the history of American politics. That will make him safe for a short time at least.

The second term of McKinley will probably be like his first term. After all these years of dependence he must continue to depend. It is to be hoped that his noisy political bed-fellow will do nothing to disturb the calm and magnificent repose that was so characteristic of former times and that William McKinley will be allowed to continue his career of indifference, and will not be permitted to show any traces of the work which he alone does not do.

RUBBING IT IN.

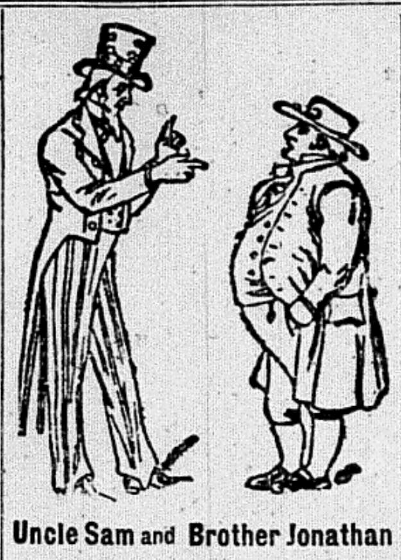
Governor Steunenberg, the builder of the Bull Pen, the man who declared publicly that he assumed all responsibility for the outrages on the miners, the permit system, the blacklisting of union men and martial law, is to be elected United States Senator from Idaho.

This is rubbing it in with a vengeance. It is a virtual declaration by the capitalist class that its faithful servants are to be rewarded publicly and that the votes of the wage workers are held in the same contempt that is felt for the dog that barks but never bites.

Steunenberg in the United States Senate marks the topmost reach of capitalist insolence, and the lowest depth of degradation of the pure and simple union in the West. To the faithful lackeys who serve it in the face of popular clamor the selection of Steunenberg means that the capitalist has correctly sized up that Organized Scabbery which votes for the class which builds Bull Pens. Having taken the measure of the leaders of the trades unions, the capitalists do not fear to show their contempt for such cowardly humbugs.

The lesson taught to the intelligent, class-conscious workers by this open endorsement of the vicious tool of the Standard Oil Company, is that those traitors to the working class who lead it into the shambles of capitalism on election day, and into Bull Pens between elections must be gotten rid of. There is but one way of doing this: The Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance must take the place of the fakir-led and ineffective pure and simple death-trap. The capitalist must be taught to fear the wrath of the workers, and the fakirs with their organized scabbery must be destroyed.

Organized Scabbery is responsible for this rubbing in of insult. It is the task of the Socialist Labor Party to resent it.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I had just been thinking that I had caught the hang of Socialism at last, when yesterday the thread seemed to slip out of my head again, and now I find myself al at sea once more.

UNCLE SAM—What happened to you yesterday?

B. J.—I heard a Socialist deliver an address.

U. S.—And that did it?

B. J.—Yes. I had come to believe that this capitalist system is a curse.

U. S.—So it is.

B. J.—And that, being a curse, Socialism proposes to wipe it out.

U. S.—Correct again.

B. J.—But that Socialist speaker yesterday—

U. S.—Did he propose to keep this capitalist system?

B. J.—No; that's just the rub. He wanted to wipe it out; notwithstanding that, from his talk it appeared that he thought that Capitalism had done and was doing a great work.

U. S.—So it has and is.

B. J. (clean out of patience)—And you would wipe out a thing that's doing good?

U. S.—Keep your shirt on, Fatty. Do you know what capitalism means?

B. J. (testily)—What does it mean?

U. S.—Capitalism is a social system under which a larger and ever larger number of people are rendered miserable, and fewer and fewer people are gorged with wealth——

B. J.—That's a curse of a system; wipe it out!

U. S.—Keep cool. Under Capitalism the man who has a good machine to work with makes it impossible for him who has not got such a good one to compete with him; he can produce so much more cheaply and plentifully that the other fellow is undersold and thrown into bankruptcy.

B. J.—That's so. Wipe it out, I say.

U. S.—Just wait. The machinery of production becomes ever more perfect; that is to say, it produces ever more plentifully and cheaply, consequently, the machine that yesterday could knock out a weaker machine, is itself knocked out to-day by a stronger one—

B. J.—Exactly. Such a system should be done away with.

U. S.—Its owner is in turn driven into poverty. And so right along. The more perfect machine or capital keeps knocking the less perfect out, and paurperizing more and more people.

B. J.—I know all that.

U. S.—Just keep cool, and let us go step by step. If the man with some machinery of production can't stand up against the man with better machinery, what chance has the man who has no machinery whatever, no capital?

B. J.—Why, none whatever. That's why I say that this capitalist system is an unmitigated curse, that we can't wipe out any too soon.

U. S.—The men without capital, machinery, are bound to sell themselves in wage slavery, that is to say for the sake of a living, which they can't get unless the capitalist allows them access to the machine, they will allow the capitalist to keep as much of their product as the capitalist needs to live in luxurious idleness, while they themselves are forced to drudge in poverty.

B. J.—Yes, yes, I know all that.

U. S.—And the more perfect the machinery of production becomes, it follows that more small capitalists will be pauperized. They will thus be thrown into the ranks of the propertiless, the proletariat, the working class—

B. J. (impatiently)—Yes.

U. S.—And the more workingmen there are, the lower will be their wages, the less powerful will they be to resist capitalist domination, the more miserable will they be—

B. J.—Now, what is the use of this long rigmarole? I know all that.

U. S.—Capitalism, consequently, increases the quantity of wealth, and it also increases the quantity of wealth that could be produced, and yet it increases the number of people who starve and deepens their misery. It makes human happiness possible, and yet increases human misery.

B. J. (losing patience)—Will you kindly explain to me why you go through this long harrowing tale? I am well aware of all that, and that's why I am puzzled to hear you deny that Capitalism is an unmitigated curse.

U. S.—I am just going to take that up. None of the several systems that preceded Capitalism does what Capitalism does. Their institutions were such that poverty, and its enevitable results, slavery, were made bearable because they were not aggravated. Capitalism, on the contrary, MAKES POVERTY AND ITS INEVITABLE RESULT, SLAVERY, UNBEARABLE, because it aggravates them. Do you not see the merit of Capitalism?

B. J. (with a far-off look)—Well, hem, can't say I do quite.

U. S.—Human nature is inclined to put up with sufferings. It needs a tremendous impulse to move the human race to rebel against wrong. Capitalism gives that impulse. So long as poverty, or slavery, is bearable, there is no hope for its abolition. People will put up with it rather than make the effort to free themselves. But Capitalism does not allow the people to accomodate themselves to a condition of slavery. No sooner have those small holders, whom it keeps water, begun to accomodate selves to their hard lot, when it them up with a kick by some concentration or improvement machinery of production that their lot harder, their existence precarious.

B. J.—That's true, by Jericho!

U. S.—No sooner have these begun re-accomodate themselves to their conditions, and to lull themselves hope that "something will turn up" their behalf, when a fresh kick, given some further concentration and improvement of capital, reawakens them tumbles them into the class of the earners.

B. J.—I agree; that's so.

U. S.—Then, as to wage earners selves, they try with might and main keep up the system that holds them slavery by setting up all sorts of against capitalist encroachment. agining that they can protect themselves against Capitalism, they lie down fident. But up comes Mr. Capital, with a mighty kick, breaks down the barrier and shakes their confidence—

B. J.—Guess I begin to see.

U. S.—Presently their confidence turns in their worse condition, but again turns Mr. Capital, and by some further improvement in his machinery of production gives them another kick by throwing more people into the labor market, more of these into the army of unemployed, and thereby into deeper misery. This process is kept up by the law that underlies Capitalism. As fast as the slaves begin to accustom and accomodate themselves to their deeper slavery, they get a rude kick that reawakens them, and that by driving them down to deeper and deeper depths of slavery and misery, brings home to them the necessity of freedom from capitalist tyranny. Thus it is that, were it not for Capitalism, slavery would be eternal. But Capitalism prevents mankind from falling into a stupor of slavery. By kicking it down further and further, it forces mankind to the point where it MUST choose between FREEDOM and DEATH. Capitalism will not tolerate slavery. If man won't be free and take possession of the freedom-imparting machinery of production, Capitalism compels him to die. Therein lies its merit. Hence Socialists bow before it with reverence.

B. J.—Well, well. I never would have thought it. It is just so!

U. S.—Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. Benigner social systems would, if perpetrated, have left slavery a permanent social condition. On the other hand, Capitalism, this hyena from hell, redolent with the stench of corruption, smeared from head to foot with crime, shocking in its vulgarity, cruel in its every breath—this monster is the HANDMAID OF FREEDOM.

The capitalist press is devoting columns of space to moralizing over the exposure of rascality in connection with the divorce courts. Wholesale have been unearthed and disclosures have been made which show the getting of a divorce had been the basis of a business transaction. Of course all this was well understood before the papers raised a fuss but somebody's foot slipped and the became public property. The fuss on account of what has been because it was made public. Capitalist morality and respectability consist in not being discovered.

It is worth noting that Job Harriman did not appear on the same platform with Debs. He was billed at Philadelphia but he was "sick." He was billed in New York, but he was elsewhere. This is a good sized clash between the two and that clash comes from the existence of two distinct Central Committees, one in Springfield and one in Chicago. They sunk their differences long enough to have a shy at the trades union vote, and to do the work for which they were in existence. During the long hard pull between elections the smoldering must break out. Watch for the conflagration that will consume the house of Debs, and the over-dried timber of the "Volkszeitung."

FOR THE RED FLAG.

Seeing clear, hoping here, I see the of dawning.
Sweet blows the keen wind, vigorous and bawning.
Hark! Did you hear a cry? See the bunting shiver!
See the sun glint on the marching human river!
Deeper than the river's flowing—
Wilder than the breezes blowing—
'Tis the Young Guard a-going,
A-going to the War!

Rising up, fast and far, in the misty, frosty morning,
Hear, hear the shout, as it swells into a warning!
To a dull, hoarse roar, from throats of husky cheer!
"As we speak out to-day, we shall speak for many a year!
A light for Eastern doubt,
And a bar for bourgeois knout!
We have wept our weeping out—
And we're marching to the War!

"To the War of the Strong, and the of the growing.
We shall reap the heavy grain that our fathers died a-sowing!
Fling the Red Flag wide, o'er the and the fir!
For the breasts of Freedom fed us; we shall give account to Her!
We were born with tears of mothers,
We were grown with blood of brothers,
And God can judge the others,
BUT WE'RE FIGHTING OUT THE WAR!"

Die, die away, down the dusty, sounding street,
Hallo of their voices, trampling of their feet!
With the fire in their souls and the judgment in their hands,
They are marching for the Flag, where it blows for other lands!
And their swords will not rust,
Nor their eyes dim with dust,
Till they conquer—for they MUST—
In Freedom's mighty War!

P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

To Arms!

To the DAILY PEOPLE—In spite of the combined attack of all the riff-raff of the Capitalist System: the pure and simple unions, the various charitable societies (sick and death benefit, etc.; the independent labor fakirs, single tax and all the other deformed movements, and last and by all means the most despicable of all, the Kangaroos: yes, in spite of all this mass of economic rottenness, the Socialist Labor Party stands upon the breastworks facing the foe, well knowing that at the next assault it will overthrow the whole conglomeration.

To imagine for a moment that this mass can have a single idea in common for any length of time, "It is to laugh."

Our party at this election has been tried in the crucible and has come out virgin metal.

The dross has been cast off and the metal is the better to work with.

Now, Comrades: with renewed vigor, let us prepare for the enlightenment of the Working Class.

The Republican party and the Labor Fakirs will furnish us with all the horrible examples by means of which we can enlighten them, and it remains for us to present it to them in a manner which will awaken their Class Interests.

And to the despicable enemy—traitors to their class, let us serve notice, that, armed with the weapon science, Truth! we know that we shall conquer on the straight lines which we have mapped out; and from now on, with redoubled energy, we will bring out and drive from among the honest workers, those political flunkeys of the capitalist class, the pure and simple labor fakirs and their satellites of the various deformed movements.

Therefore, Comrades, to the work. These are the days of history making in our movement, and it remains for each and all of us to advance the cause in every possible way, by both individual and collective effort that we may achieve the victory which must eventually come to the Truth.

Yours fraternally, Z. Z.

New York, Nov. 8.

Going Backwards.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The "Volkszeitung," elates in its Thursday's issue over the progress made by the Debserie in New York, and it is especially praising the German element, for it is from it that Debs got his best support.

Is not that a rather bad omen for the Debserie? Does it not mean that the progress made here by the Debs party is greatly a result of the influence of the "Volkszeitung"? This corrupt paper, which is living a dwindling life on the authority it won when it was the party organ of the S. L. P., is GERMAN, and what future hopes can be built by an American popular movement upon its influence?

We remember a time—3 and 4 years ago—when the "Volkszeitung" was happy when it could relate everything proving that the S. L. P. made a little progress among the born Americans. Now it is happy to see the Debserie getting the German vote that before belonged to the S. L. P.

The fact is that the American workingmen who have become class-conscious stay in the fighting S. L. P., and for that reason the future of our party is anything but dark. On the other hand the especially "American" puffed-up Debs party seems to greatly depend on the support of a lot of duped Germans.

VICTOR FUNKE,
Editor "Arbetaren."

New York, Nov. 7.

Up and Working Again.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The S. L. P. campaign of 1901 is now on. We are sure of one thing, that thing is that we are still merchandise in the capitalists' world market, and, furthermore, that we are held there by the un-classconscious votes of our fellow wage workers.

In self-preservation and self-respect we insist, therefore, upon this strong instinct that possesses our fellow workingmen's minds being broken. They are either filled with utopian ideals or with brutish indifference. They have willed that we shall endure yet another term of bondage, although they suffer by it more than we, as they are without a vision even of the promised land that we, from nature and man's capabilities, have ourselves created. But without a jot of sorrow do we say this. We who hope—and hope with good reason—we are not wailing because of the results.

We KNOW where we are going, and how to get there, and this announcement of the thickness of the surrounding human wall that the elections once again announce, shows how much thinner that wall is growing, and, above all, shows how greatly has our facilities for getting through this wall improved. Not only this, but the texture of the wall itself is changing as we go deeper into it. The flinty, savage, fanatical nature of it changing into sympathy, respect and a certain sort of helpfulness as we progress.

The expense and strain of the 1900 campaign being over, we can now devote ourselves to the spreading of our party's papers, the thinning out of the support of the papers of the opposition, the training of speakers and the organization of territory under the now free hands of our National Executive Committee.

Pennsylvania has ONE well-organized county, and has FEW without any organization whatever. Yet we have the proletarian population, the great number of small cities, and have a wide enough territory to build up on. No doubt all will recognize this and "hold up the hands" of our comrades in office, that no time shall be wasted or efforts lost.

O. N. E. LACKALL.

Polk, Pa., November 7.

Cumulative Evidence.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—One of the Debs-Kangaroo candidates here was endorsed by the Chicago "Evening News," one of the blackest and bitterest capitalist papers in the city. His name is Joseph Keidel, and he is running for representative to the Illinois General Assembly from the Ninth District of Chicago. The "News" of November 5 gives him a favorable write-up and an unqualified endorsement. All along the line similar cases happened, but this is one of the most flagrant. Fraternally.

T. Steignwald.

Chicago, Nov. 7.

A Case Among Many.

The letter which appears below speaks volumes in the indictment of the working class against the Social Democratic party. The person concerned in the matter, A. W. Ricker, as an "organizer" of that party has had much to say about the "strength" and "solidarity" of the working class when following along the lines of Socialism. Here we have positive evidence of his connection with capitalist parties, of his having been connected with them, of having been in their employ, and of his having been paid for it all.

John R. Pepin, when in the town of Clinton, Iowa, saw in the office of the "Advertiser," the receipts given by Ricker, and also the statement made by him. A letter follows containing that statement, and also a comment upon it. It proves, as nothing else can, the effrontery and the treason to which this so-called party has resorted. It also shows the causes of its existence.

* * *

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The standard of the Socialist Labor Party is in good hands at Davenport and Clinton, Iowa. The comrades at these places have had much to contend against, but fired with the magnificent Socialist Labor Party spirit, they are steadily forging ahead.

It is strange! strange! how Debs is always trotted out and presented to the public in the localities where the fortunes of the Republicans appear to be a little on the wane. Talking about fakirs, I recently ran up with as fine a specimen of the genus crook as ever the effete east can produce. This particular gentleman presides as State organizer over the destinies of the S. D. P. in Iowa. Here is a sample of his abilities in the political line.

"In consideration of what is hereinafter stated, I promise to do the following work:

"First. I will withdraw our candidate from the stump and send him out of the district.

"Second. I will, at the proper time, issue a proclamation signed by some of the leading Populists of the District, stating that after the time having expired for a withdrawal of our candidate, his physical condition has become such that no campaign can be made for him and, that under the circumstances, Populists are called upon to choose between a gold candidate and a silver man, and advise the support of Hurst.

"Third. I will visit the district and perfect organization such as will throw our vote on election day to Mr. Hurst.

"In consideration for the above services I am to receive:

"First. For expenses already incurred the sum of $200.

"Second. For services from this date, October 12, until election, the sum of $100, this sum to include expenses incurred.

"Third. An amount sufficient where necessary to hire and keep at the polling places in precincts a man to vote with voters.

"Fourth. In case of election, and the election of Bryan, an appointment from the government for myself. In case Bryan is not elected, and Hurst should be, the sum of $——.

"A. W. Ricker."

This is the same man who writes those enthusiastic letters to Debs' Chicago Official Organ something in this style:

"The Social Democratic party is spreading over Iowa like a prairie fire"—wonder if he means it?—"Sections are being organized nearly every day, nice people, people of wealth and standing are flocking to our standard." Oh, joy! Oh, happiness! What prospects for graft. Ah! Ricker.

There will be more on this subject inside of a few days. Ricker is a political crook, and the evidence against him is enough to sink even a more skillful crook.

J. R. P.

Chicago, Nov. 5.

A Letter of Resignation.

The following letter is from Harry B. Fay, Grand Division Organizer for the People's party in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon. It shows how thoroughly the force of the Socialist Labor Party has spread itself, and it illustrates the fact that we have won increased ground everywhere.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn, Nov. 6, 1900.

Hon. J. A. Parker, Louisville, Ky., Chairman Peoples Party National Committee.

MY DEAR SIR: I herewith tender you my resignation as Division Organizer for the Peoples party of the Sixth Grand Division, forwarding herewith my records for Minnesota to National Committeeman, C. J. Arntzen, Wegdahl, Minn. Immediately in the Jordan shall I wash from myself all old party and Populist "tactics" and their patchwork of "reform." With faithful stubbornness up to the present moment (7 P. M.) of the closing of the polls, have I fought to save the Peoples Party. Only very gradually has the uselessness of such a fight been forced upon me. Not until the last of July this year, in conversation with Mr. Haire, Aberdeen, S. D., did I finally completely and clearly see that SOCIALISM IS ALREADY HERE, so far as production is concerned, that civilization does not go a la Bryan backwards; that because the lowest stratum of society has been degraded by "laissez faire" is no reason for keeping it degraded by legally continuing to rob it of five-sixths of what it produces; that the highest grade of wealth producers, equally with the lowest, needs for itself, the full product of its labor in continually decreasing hours of work and growing material comforts, so that all may attain an increasing standard of living; that the only logical position for the destruction of all old compromising parties, consists, now in the emancipation of all wage slaves from the thraldom of private capital: even as Lincoln, living before the present complete development of industrial capitalism, saw similar justice in freeing black chattel-slaves.

I send you my resignation before the results of the election are declared, so as to emphasize that one's choice should be made from principle not by the number of votes given any party. Had I been free, and not an officer of the party, I should have immediately, on my return from South Dakota, disentangled myself from the entaglements of a "midroad Party" unconsciously muddled between capitalism and labor.

To stand "in-the-middle-of-the-road," with usurpers on one side and usurped on the other, is to be despised by both classes, whom no amount of philanthropy or misapplied "christianity" can unite, because their interests are diametrically opposed. But as an officer of the party on the eve of election, it was proper that I should then agree with such populists as Capt. J. R. Lowe, (who did no yet seem fully to realize how political without indstrial freedom is mockery) and make no public declaration of this kind, until after election. I even wrote on my ballot the names of Barker and Donnelly electors.

Finally, let me urge you to remember that (1 Kings, 1, 1), "when King David was old, they covered him with clothes, but he got no heat," so now, my dear Mr. Parker, I can see innumerable old clothes, patched reforms, young virgin political parties, being brought forward in useless expensive conventions from all parts of this Israel, these next four years, to vainly try to put new life into the already dead competitive system.

The competitive system is rusty with rent, interest, profit.

It is a self-destructive system, breeding an unnecessary class of eight per cent, that owns practically all the wealth and leaves the valuable producing class of sixty per cent of our people mere wage slaves.

I have seen new light. There is no "paramount issue" but that of LABOR AGAINST PRIVATE CAPITAL.

Henceforth I shall contribute my humble share towards the social revolution and the final, not long distant, victory of the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY B. HAY, M. D.

A Clever Bamboozler.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Dr. L. G. Powers, chief statistician of the United States Census, delivered an address before the "Convention for Social Study" in this city on the 30th ultimo, which, to my mind, was one of the most studied efforts to confuse the social question ever perpetrated, and stamps the chief statistician as an accomplished fakir. Not that he introduces anything new in the way of a defense of capitalism, for such is not the case. On the contrary, he trots out the same old arguments as are usually employed by capitalist apologists, such as the "savings" of the people increasing the national wealth $25,000,000,000 in ten years, that the social question is only one of the better distrubution of the product, etc. But the way he strings the words and phrases in his address is calculated to bewilder, and coming from such a supposedly learned man they are given a greater weight than they deserve.

Dr. Powers seems to forget entirely that if the workers of this country were paid the full value of their labor there would not be a question of the better distribution of the product. I say he seems to have forgotten this point, for I am sure that he is just as well aware of the real trouble as anyone can be. To state the question fairly, however, would be a total give-away of the capitalist case, and so he, in common with other capitalist apologists, seeks to obscure the issue and keep the masses in ignorance of the real cause of their poverty.

His remedy for the deplorable condition of the working class is summed up in these words: "The distribution of wealth among the masses of the people lags and will continue to lag until they are taught fully to appreciate and desire the things which are represented by their proportionate share of that wealth * * *. How shall the people be trained to produce more and better things, and how educate to use and consume greater quantities of the same?"

How does that strike you from an alleged authority on the social question? The statement itself can be severely criticized for its involved phraseology; however, I suppose he is not paid to be clear upon matters of that nature. But what nonsense it is to talk about educating the people to "desire and appreciate" the commodities which they produce. They need no education along that line, and the doctor knows it. That the people do not buy more of the surplus of commodities of which he speaks is not because they do not desire or appreciate them, but because they have been paid such miserable wages that they are only able to buy back a small portion of the wealth which they have produced, and consequently a surplus must accumulate. No amount of desire or appreciation will buy commodities. It takes increased wages to cut down the surplus. The doctor, however, never takes that into consideration.

Again, what nonsense it is for him to talk about training people to produce more and better things, when, at the present day, as he admits himself, the great question is not one of producing goods, but of getting rid of the immense surplus which constantly accumulates as the result of the exploitation of the working class.

Dr. Powers is evidently just the man to hold down the job that he does, for it would not do to have an honest, outspoken and impartial expert as chief statistician of the United States census.

G. I. T.

Washington, November 10.

Girding On the Armor.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Now that the smoke has cleared from the battlefield, the Socialist Labor Party here can take a survey of the situation. This is what it finds: It's ranks unbroken, it's stalwarts ready for the next fray, and an increase in the units of popular endorsement. Last Thursday's papers allowed us 307 votes. Friday's official recount gave 617 for the Socialist Labor Party. There are 1003 un-class Conscious, would-be Socialists who are anxious to have more armories built. This number voted for the Debserle.

Section Essex County is now booked for the Spring campaign. The school question, the Water Board muddle, the track raising swindle and all other "features" of capitalistic municipal administration need a good showing up and they're going to get it. On to the coming Spring election in Newark!

H. W. R.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 10.

Syracuse to the Front.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The battle of 1900 is over. With Section Onondaga still on the firing line with ranks unbroken. With a well drilled rear guard. While we did not make as good a showing as we ought, on election day, we know the good we do will bring good results in the future. We have put down Pelenzism forever in this city, and we have mopped the floor with the Kangaroos, combined with the labor fakir. We have demonstrated to the capitalists of this locality that they must reckon with us before long, because, with all of their combined efforts against us, the Socialist Labor Party emerges from the fight with a solid rank, 1,050 strong in city and county. While Comrade Corregan, the union smasher and Kangaroo jammer gets 1,469 votes in county.

Thus we rid ourselves of all fakirs of high and low degree, and we are in a position to proceed. It was very interesting before election to watch the Kangs go from one saloon to the other for signitures to get on the official ballot. This was their inducement: "Step up boys and have a cigar, and sign your name. You needn't vote the ticket unless you want to. We are the Social Democratic party. We are the good Socialists! We are friends of the union," when they know that they have, and are using that fakir ridden old union as a club in the hand of a robber to strike down the only working class movement in America. But having done their worst in this fight we have put them out of business. The unions did not vote with them. They can make a few more applications for jobs to the McGuire administration. One of the members has only got three in now. But the bad Socialists emerge from the fight a little the worse for wear, but mightier and stronger in numbers than ever before. And with the experience we have gathered we will be able to organize an army both on the economic and political field that will destroy and put out of existene every vestige of capitalism from the Kang up.

JAMES, TRAINOR.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Good Work In Milwaukee.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—It has been my pleasure to pass a few days with Section Milwaukee, and observe how the fighting S. L. P. does business here and I can assure the comrades that Section Milwaukee "don't do a thing" but "rip 'em up the back." The back is the only point in their anatomy that the Section can reach, because whenever others see the "Red Button" they shoot up the pike in a big hurry. They are all fighters. The Arm and Hammer is not a good emblem for the Section, a 2,500-pound steam hammer would be better.

I attended one of their meetings, about sixty or seventy, in a small hall. Comrade Wilkie was the only one with any hair on his face, if "it" might be called hair. But what a crowd! I made a few remarks when the youngest of the crowd "came back at me" on "the material conception of history," and I felt like giving him the same answer that the S. D. P. usually tries to knock these Socialist Labor Party members out with: "Oh, you are too young in the movement, and I've been in the movement twenty years. I was a Socialist before you was born." After this meeting had run along awhile the Press Feeders entered the hall and desired an explanation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance which was given, and next meeting will probably affiliate with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Several carriage and wagon workers said that they were going to have that man Damm take an S. T. & L. A. charter.

Wilkie is fairly hugging himself at the prospects. A speakers' club of about fifteen this winter. One hundred and five speeches a week next campaign; three S. T. & L. A. charters and a District Assembly, and with all these in prospect Wilkie expects to be able to spend a night a week at home.

Yours fraternally,
V. F. KING.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.

Ready for Work in the 15th.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Another engagement has just ended; and as the battle clouds are lifting, we find that it is possible for us to send you a brief report. We fought the enemy hard from start to finish, and though not victorious our strength is greater, and we are more firm and determined than when the engagement first began. We cut many a deep gash in the ranks of the enemy; we reduced their numbers, drove them back from the strong position they at first occupied, and have struck terror into their hearts. As yet we are not victorious, but we have them on the run. Our men in the ranks of the Fifteenth Assembly District have proven themselves fighters from the word go; in fact, they are fighting harder than ever, even now.

We ask and give no quarter. We are uncompromising in our attitude. We have entered all engagements with spirit and enthusiasm; from now on we will fight still harder. Arise, comrades! reenforce us, help us in the engagement we are now about to enter into. We will fight to the last. We know our cause is just, and with an understanding of the wrong done, aid us to wipe out forever the class which has wronged our own; wipe them from the earth as a typhoon carries all before its onward sweep. Strike with the Arm and Hammer harder than ever before.

Arise! Arise! the fight has just begun:
Arise! Arise! the victory's almost won:
So! Swing the Arm and Hammer, for
we've got them on the run.
Fighting for the Socialist Republic!

COMRADE.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. W., LYNN, MASS.—What is there in that passage that you would have us answer you on? The statement has often occurred in capitalist papers that Socialism would destroy individuality; and the statement has been utterly demolished by showing that it is capitalism that utterly destroys individuality. Likewise has the statement often occurred in capitalist papers that the Anarchists are the right thing to cultivate, because they are the surest destroyers of Socialism; and this statement has also been turned to advantage. We don't know what you want an answer on.

M. V. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Keep on sending communications, and trust to our judgment.

L. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The facts concering the Davis cigar factory are these: Rosenstein and Modest, both of the International Union, called the shop to a meeting and had the question of a strike discussed, whereupon by an overwhelming vote the shop decided not to strike. By the International Union's constitution no strike can be declared except by the consent of the shop. The shop decided adversely so there was no strike. With no strike on, the Alliance walked in and organized the men. That's all there is of the slander about the Alliance having scabbed it in that shop. This, like other slanders, will be hunted and lived down, and the Organized Scabbery of that and other Unions, who retail the lie, will see the day when they would wish their tongues had been burned before they uttered the infamous falsehood. That sort of strategy is of the most near-sighted.

R. S., NEW YORK—They are going to "rub it in" in Idaho. Steunenberg, the Bull Pen Governor is to be United States Senator.

T. A. A., BOSTON, MASS.—We can venture no forecast on the Philippine affair, further than to express a very strong doubt that Aguinaldo will surrender because of McKinley's election.

D. V. J., NEWARK, N. J.—There is no more reason why the Socialist Labor Party should harmonize with the Social Democracy than there was reason why it should have harmonized with the Populist movement. Like the Populist movement, the Social Democracy is engineered by gentlemen, whose purpose is to get political jobs by riding the waves of social discontent. How true this is of the Social Democracy you may judge from the fact that its organization in San Francisco, Cal., asked, received and accepted political jobs from the capitalist government of that city, and the act met with not a word of condemnation from that party. In line with this conduct on the Pacific, is the conduct of the Haverhill, Mass., branch of this precious Social Democracy: There its representative in office voted a $15,000 appropriation for an armory, and neither has this act been rebuked. These two instances, not to mention others, suffice to show that the Social Democracy does not stand upon the principle of the class struggle. Consequently, the more "Socialistic" their phrases, the more treasonable, corrupt and job-seeking is the essence of its leaders. No harmony is possible with such a movement. It is marked Ichabod.

R. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—As to your first question, we adhere to the decision announced in these columns, to refuse to be drawn into all "God" or "Religion" questions.

As to your second question, what do you call "proofs"? Would you have us take the man to you every time he is drunk? or would you have us carry you to him every time he is in that condition? In either case, who is to pay the freight? When you use the word "proof" use it as a sober man.

"B," MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—1. The man, who, however he got it, has $500 in bank and drawing interest, and has no other property, and must earn his living by selling his labor-power, is a wage slave. That propeprty of his is too small to place him in the broad category of "capitalist" or even in the smaller one of "middle class" man, altho' the ownership of such property may somewhat draw him under the mental domination of the property-holder. A capitalist, big or small, is one who derives an income or can get a living by virtue of his ownership of property. The interest drawn by your $500 man is too trifling to take account of, altho' it may be quite enough to blind him.

2. Every reduction in the earnings of the American working class effects to-day a reduction in his standard of living. B is right.

3. The fix the farmer is in, as far as his capacity to set a price upon his merchandise (wheat) is concerned, is better, it is not as trying, as the fix that the workingman is in, as far as capacity is concerned to set a price upon his merchandise, labor-power. In the last analysis and the long run, neither can control the price, because that is established by the ratio between the supply and the demand. In so far, they both stand on a par. But the farmer has the advantage in that it is not in the power of the consumer of wheat to increase the supply of wheat, and thereby reduce its price; whereas with the merchandise of the workingman, labor-power, it is otherwise. The consumer of that merchandise (the employer or capitalist) has it in his power to increase the supply of labor-power and thereby reduce its price. The way he does it is to introduce improved machinery in his shop, whereby a smaller number of hands can produce more than the former full number without the machine. These hands are displaced. The displacement of hands implies an increase in the supply of the merchandise labor-power. C is wrong.

R. J. J., WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—You are off. There would be some extenuation for the "Volkszeitung" if it really believed its Social Democracy to be a Socialist movement, if it really believed that thereby Socialism was to be established in America. But that paper has no such belief. Its rooted belief, often expressed by the collection of block-heads and adventurers who run it, is that the American people are hopelessly ignorant and corrupt. Those gentlemen, consequently, have no faith whatever in the success of Socialism in this country. For that reason they took no stock in the Socialist Labor Party, and felt annoyed at the demands made upon them by the party. If, to-day, they really believe their Social Democracy will amount to something, you will have to interpret that belief by the light of their conviction that the American people are hopelessly ignorant and corrupt. They know what imbecility and corruption are rampant in the Social Democracy. They may, in that way believe that there is a chance for such a movement in this country of "hopelessly ignorant and corrupt people." Upon the latter point, the answer to "D. V. J., Newark, N. J.," given above is more explicit.

C. T., YONKERS, N. Y.—The "Volkszeitung" election figures from Brooklyn are a string of forgeries. The paper simply took the figures of two years ago and dished them up to its readers as the figures for this year.

"D." NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Don't worry. We feel cool as a cucumber, and perfectly serene. The Socialist Labor Party is no featherweight that can be blown off its feet by "hurrah movements." Moreover, the Debs vote is as ridiculously small as we expected it to be. With "all organized labor" back of it, as it claims, it has nowhere polled any but the freak vote. It has helped to prove what we have always maintained, that to cater after the Organized Scabbery or Labor Fakir is to tug at a chord that will rot and can not respond.

"RESOLUTE," ALBANY, N. Y.—The cigarmakers' strike is off. The leaders have not the manliness to so declare it, but the men have been informed that they should go back to work and get their jobs back if they can.

L. A. D., FITCHBURG, MASS.—You misunderstood Hickey. What he said at the meeting you refer to, held in the fall of '97, and the Letter Box answer in the WEEKLY of the 3d of this month do not conflict. They each are upon a different subject. The Letter Box answer denied the truth of Mr. Debs' statement that he had applied for admission in the S. L. P. and was refused. Hickey's statement was that, while in jail, Mr. Debs had been asked by a Chicago comrade whether he was a Socialist, a Marxian Socialist; that he said he was, wrote the statement down and signed it; that this signed statement was preserved by the Chicagoan to whom it was made, and that, the statement notwithstanding, Mr. Debs came out, almost immediately thereupon, with a colonization plan,—an utterly un-Marxian scheme. Mahoney, to whom you refer, happened to be at the office when your letter arrived, and he confirms the version that Hickey gives of his statement on the occasion that you refer to.

Poverty and Crime.

[Translated from the "Wiener Arbeiter Zeitung," by J. Berstein.]

The winter with its attendant cold, misery, and want is now before the door. The hunger which torments the multitude will be rendered more severe by the cold that makes their limbs shiver; and when one of the unfortunates, driven by starvation, helps himself to somebody's property then the strong arm of the law interferes, throws him into prison, deprives him of his honor and exposes him to general contempt.

And yet the bulk of all crimes rests on the poverty and misery of the population. To be sure, the administration of the penal law practically takes no consideration of the social basis of the crime and the antecedents of the criminal. Here, justice, which oftentimes so keenly observes, is blindfolded. At the investigations it is inquired at least whether the defendant has any property or not. Now it is proven that out of the 29,652 crimes that have been tried in 1897, 25,489 or 85.97 per cent. had been committed by propertyless persons, 4,022 or 13.56 per cent—by people with some means and only 141 or .47 per cent—by the rich. When one penetrates into the nature of those crimes, the connection between poverty and crime becomes clearer. The crimes of the propertyless consisted namely of one-half of thefts. In 12,581 cases—49.37 per cent. of all crimes of the propertyless—theft was the cause of their conviction. Even among the persons "with some means," theft partook in their crimes to the extent of 26.87 per cent. Among the well-to-do it amounted to 14.18 per cent.

The connection between crime and poverty is clearly given. That is unmistakably evident from the figures. And in spite of this clear connection, theft is considered to-day the most disgraceful crime, for property is the god to whom all swear allegiance. Just imagine a society in which private property is done away with and the conception of theft disappears from the conscience of man. To-day, however, it is as the poet says: "You permit the poor to become guilty, then you relinquish them to agony!"

Back in January, 1899, to be exact, January 22d, there appeared in the PEOPLE in a letter from the manager of the campaign in the Sixteenth Assembly District for the Socialist Labor Party, a statement to the effect that the Democratic leader in that district had said, in a restaurant, that just as soon as the Socialist Labor Party got large enough to be dangerous they—the Democrats and the Repubilcans—would put up a "Socialist" party and wipe the S. L. P. out.

As a result of the increasing vote of the Socialist Labor Party the Social Democracy was put up with the intention of pulling the vote of the S. L. P. down below the requisite number for getting on the official ballot, so that hereafter we would be compelled to secure signatures, and, knowing the stern rectitude of the S. L. P. would not allow us to "accept" the services of the Republican party, as the Social Democracy did, it was fondly hoped we would go out of existence. That fond hope has been shattered.

Impotent as anything else than disturbers and decoy ducks in the past, the beer-stuffed prophets of William street and, their coadjutors in Springfield, Chicago, and the world at large, now find themselves in utter hopeless misery, unable hereafter to even offer themselves upon the bargain counter of politics. Count ten on Debs, Hanna.

Upholders of the capitalist system "point with pride" to the "sanctity of the home" and the "preservation of womanly dignity" made possible only by this "best of all systems," capitalism. Many proofs are given of the verity of the claim, but occasionally there is a slip up which shows that the rich man of to-day is the counterpart of the rich man of Assyria, Rome, Egypt or Greece, and that luxury wrung from the slave is to-day, as always, a menace to decency and purity.

Howard Gould is the latest exponent of virtue to prove again that virtue is its own reward. Being possessed of considerable loose change he uses it to provide himself with "all the comforts of home," including a yacht, and proceeds to turn said yacht into a lupinar where his own private conception of virtue might be exemplified.

Only for the fact that the other capitalist virtue of abstinence from oberservance of a legal obligation, got tangled up with the virtue of chastity, Mr. Gould might still be in possession of the pedestal of holiness, but in an evil moment he allowed his meaness to run away with his descretion. Result, the panderer Mowbray is now proving his own baseness and Gould's "virtue." Meanwhile the decent working class can again look at capitalism with its veil torn off.

LAW AND LABOR.

By Pollexphen.

A LAWYER'S CARD.—A lawyer of Barre, Vt., publishes the following professional card in a local newspaper:

BACK FROM THE WOODS

"SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED BUT STILL IN THE RING."

And Doing Business at the Same Old Stand . . . .

..CONSULTATION FREE..

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

I handle any kind of legal business.
Both criminal and civil.

The gentleman fails to state why he took to the woods, but he doubtless had good and sufficient reasons of his own.

* * *

The idea that a jury of lawyers could never reach an agreement was conclusively disproved on the trial of a case recently in Collins, Ga. It was an insurance case in which a widow whose house had burned down sought to recover her insurance. By consent of attorneys and parties the case was tried by a jury of seven well-known lawyers. After listening attentively to the arguments of counsel and the charge of the court the jury retired and quickly brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. It is needless to say that the verdict was eminently just.

* * *

A justice of the peace, at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 6th inst., was delivered of a decision in the Case of Ryan v. Chas. Weitz & Son, in which he held that a labor union is a pool or trust, the operation of which is in positive violation of section 5060 of the Iowa Code, which reads as follows: "Any corporation or organization having for its object the maintenance or regulation of any commodity is a trust or pool." The learned justice, consulting the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, discovered that therein labor is defined as a commodity, and thereupon moulded his decision. The plaintiff has taken the case, on a writ of error, to the District Court, and, doubtless, let the ruling of the "nisi prius" court be what it may, the State Supreme Court will be called upon to settle the question.——Chicago Law Journal.

* * *

Water is so cheap and easily obtained a commodity that prosecutions for its larceny are, to say the least, unusual. However, in the case of Regina v. Holland, decided September 11, in the Central Criminal Court at London, the defendant was found guilty of stealing water. He was a builder by trade and had been in the habit of procuring water for his building operations from the East London Waterworks Company. On one occasion, however, he refused to take water from the company, on the ground that there was plenty of water on the land, and sure enough there was, only it was brought there by a pipe surreptitiously connected with the company's main. In this way the enterprising builder had procured something like 900,000 gallons of water without cost to himself. He was duly convicted of the larceny.

* * *

On October 6 Justice Bradley of the District of Columbia Supreme Court rendered an interesting decision in the habeas corpus proceeding for the release from custody of Thomas Henderson. The prisoner, it seems, was arrested by a District policeman on information received by telephone from the Maryland authorities. No warrant was sworn out against him, nor was he held awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Maryland. Justice Bradley ordered the prisoner discharged, holding that an officer in the District could arrest without warrant only where an offence was committed in his presence or in case of felony, and that he had no power to arrest without warrant. This is the law in the State of New York.

* * *

Law is a science but not all lawyers and judges are scientists. When the unscientific enunciate as law what the scientist knows is a violation of basic principles, it is hard to combat the proposition. In such cases ignorance is likely to win because there are no precedents reported in the books where the courts have directly decided that 2 and 2 make 5; and similar propositions are not good law; logic or arithmetic. These thoughts were suggested to us by a recent ruling of Mr. Justice Kadian, a justice of the Municipal court of Greater New York, hailing from Long Island City, but who sometimes sits in Manhattan. It appeared that at the time of the commencement of the suit then before the justice that the Supreme Court had declared the law to be such as claimed by the defendant, but that at the time of the trial before Mr. Justice Kadian, the Court of Appeals had reversed the Supreme Court and declared the law to be as claimed by the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Kadian considered that he was bound by the law, as it was announced when the suit before him was begun, and that the ruling of the Court of Appeals would be binding upon him only in cases brought since its decision was announced. The plaintiff's lawyer, considering bad law to be no law, was not prepared to cite authorities to combat the proposition that bad law is good law for pending cases brought before it has been declared to be bad by the highest Court in the State. Thus was he beaten. We may console ourselves with the thought that he may have had no just claim, anyhow. The Lord only knows.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

The regualr meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, November 12. Sauter in the chair.

Receipts for the week ending November 10, $71.55; expenditures, $81.12.

An interesting letter was received from Lucien Saniel giving a brief acount of his trip through the north of France as a speaker for the Parti Ouvrier Francais. In Paris, Lille, Roubaix, ad in other proletarian centers of France the French proletarian cheers to the echo the fearless tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Union County, N. J., reports the expulsion of John Nordstrom for scabbing to the De La Verne machine shops, New York.

Reports were received from National Organizer Pepin relative to his trip through Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. At East St. Louis, Davenport, Clinton, Winona, St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, and other points the interest in Socialism is growing and the literature of the Socialist Labor Party is in demand.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Honolulu, Hawaii, and Springfield, Ill.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

Official Notice.

State Committees and Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to call in and to return all campaign subscription lists.

They are likewise requested to return all unsold stamps for the Paris Congress assessment and make settlement in full for the same.

Sections in organized States make report and returns for both the campaign lists and the Paris assessment stamps to their respective State Committees, while isolated Sections report directly to the undersigned.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$14,681.45
Received from Hugo Vogt, Cashier, Daily People Committee	58.80
Received for Minor Fund from R. McDonald, Glasgow, Scotland, $5; Section Pittsburg, Pa., 7.60; Section Lynn, Mass., proceeds of smoker, $10	22.60
Total	$14,672.85

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary and Treasurer Daily People Committee.

Daily People Conference.

Regular meeting of the Daily People Conference held on November 12, 1900. Credential committee reported delegates from Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts be seated. Motion carried to meet every Monday evening. Delegates present: New York, 6th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 20th, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th; Brooklyn, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 20th. All delegates are requested to be present at next meeting.

Secretary.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAM

Rendered by Kaltenborn Orchestra Under Auspices of S. L. P.

The following programme will be rendered by the celebrated Kaltenborn Orchestra (Franz Kaltenborn, Conductor; Carl Hugo Engel, Concert Master), at the concert given under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party for the DAILY PEOPLE, on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1900:

Soloists | Franz Kaltenborn.....Violin.
| Hugo Schmidt.....Trumpet.

1. Overture. ..Tannhauser....Wagner.
2. Ballet Music.."Sylvia"......Delibes.
   Slow Waltz, Pizzicati Polka...Finale.
3. String Orchestra | Blumengeflüster, Von Blon.
   | Douce Caresse, Gillet.
4. Violin Solo, prize song.."Die Meistersinger"..Wagner.
   Mr. Kaltenborn.
5. Les Preludes...............Liszt.
6. Waltz.."Freust Euch des Lebens," Strauss.

INTERMISSION.

7. Overture ...."Mignon"......Thomas
8. Trumpet Solo..Mr. Schmidt..
9. Ballet Music.."Le Cid"....Massenet.
   (a) Arrazonaise.
   (b) Castilanne.
   (c) Navarraise.
10. Selection.."Merry War"....Strauss.
11. Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2...Liszt.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

Yankee Workmen Up Against it.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 13.—One of our old and faithful Socialist Labor Party members got discharged from one of the large Holyoke paper mills, and the reason given for his dischorge was that he did not turn out enough paper to suit his superiors. The comrade is considered a first-class paper-maker, and has worked for thirty years at the trade.

The comrade stated that there is not a paper-maker in Holyoke who is making a living to-day. He said they all have to run into debt because very few work more than two, three or four days a week.

CLASS INTERESTS.

Incidents that Show the Blindness of the Working Class.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 11.—One of the most difficult things to make plain to the working class is the nature of their class interests, as expressed through the class struggle, and until the workers do understand this very important principle there will be no hope for them. Two things happened here within a few days that make the point so very clear that I cannot refrain from making a note of it. One of the most prominent business men of Holyoke, ex-Senator Tyner, made the statement a few days ago before election that the business interests of this country demanded the re-election of McKinley and the Republican administration.

Mr. Tyner is class conscious and he knows that his individual interests can best be preserved if the class to which he belongs—the capitalist class—remains in power.

At the time Mr. Tyner made this statement a number of working girls employed at the Hadley cotton mills came together and decided to ask for an increase of wages from 90 cents a day to $1 a day. The firm got wind of this move and discharged a girl whom they considered the spokeswoman for the others. This discouraged the others from making a further attempt at raising their wages. Here we have a proof of the class unconsciousness of the workers. Had these girls been class conscious, they would have stood by their spokeswoman and made her their own cause. They would have thereby served their individual interests by resorting to the class struggle to maintain their class interests.

A similar case happened last summer in the Merrick cotton mills. In that case however, the girls did resort to the class struggle, and by making their class interests paramount to their individual interests they gained the end desired. They improved their individual interest through the class struggle for their class interests.

The workers once understanding this important principle will understand the logic of the Socialist labor movement, and will take to it as a natural result. They will then also understand how the material interests of individuals govern their every action in life. This secret force may be used for good or evil. The Socialist Labor Party wants to use it for the good of the working class, hence it advocates the class struggle as a means to preserve the class interests, which means the material interests of each individual preserved through their class interests.

Very simple, but very important.

Holyoke Caucus.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Socialist Labor Party caucuses for the municipal elections in Holyoke will be held on Friday night, November 16, at 8 p. m. at O'Neil's Hall, on High street. Each ward will nominate one alderman, and wards 1 and 3 a school committeeman.

The Bryan banners, the Bryan pictures, the Bryan buttons are gone, and in their place are the McKinley emblems of the same nature. Evidently a live goose is better than a dead gander, and McKinley is good enough for all these men. There is also the slight taint of treason in such an action, as Bryanism is right now, if it was wrong before election. Yet the desire to be with the victors is stronger than all other considerations, hence the fact that the insignia of the dead politician found a resting place in the ash heap, and the victorious politician finds a resting place on the breasts that formerly bore the pictures of his opponent.

The unconditioned failure of Golden Rule Jones was to be expected. He simply played the voters of Ohio for suckers once too often. Instead of cutting into the Republican vote as was expected he cut into the Debs vote. The alleged Socialists who believe that any old road leads to the co-operative commonwealth, followed Jones through thick and thin, and have successfully obtained the thin. The rest of the voters who had fallen in behind him did as they wished and figured out that if Bryan was as good a Socialist as Jones, then McKinley was as good a Socialist as Bryan. In this they were right. Bryanism killed Populism, and it also killed the Golden Rule movement. Its next action must be to kill Debsism, and in this it will also be successful.

PAMPHLETS
. . . ON THE . . .
TRANSVAAL WAR.

The Boers are still holding their own in the Transvaal. We have on hand a few of each of the following pamphlets. They are the last of the third importation. No more will be imported:

The Transvaal War and the Degradation of England. By. H. M. Hyndman.
The Truth About the Transvaal. By F. Reginald Statham.
South Africa in the Past and Future. By F. Reginald Stratham.

FIVE CENTS EACH.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Campaign Fund of Section New York.

Previously received	$129.55
16th, 17th & 18th Assembly Districts of Brooklyn, List 140	1.00
Ditto, List 142	1.50
7th A. D., Brooklyn, on account, on List 116	5.00
Ditto, on List 117	15.00
Donation to Campaign Fund from 34th and 35th A. D., New York	1.00
Swedish Machinists, on List 190	1.00
Ditto, on account List 191	1.25
12th A. D., Brooklyn, on List 127	5.00
Donation from C. Rubin	50
30th A. D., New York, on List 79	6.40
Ditto, on List 80	2.50
16th, 17th & 18th A. D., Brooklyn, on List 141	2.00
Ditto, on List 144	1.50
7th A. D., Brooklyn, on List 118	5.00
15th A. D., Brooklyn, on account of List 136	1.00
9th A. D., New York, on List 20	2.00
9th A. D., new York, on List 24	3.25
Ditto, on account of List 21	4.00
Donation from Progressive Tailors' Union, No. 11	10.00
10th A. D., Brooklyn, Donation to Campaign	4.00
21st A. D., Branch 2, Brooklyn, on last List	2.75
7th A. D., Brooklyn, on account of List 117	4.00
6th & 10th A. D., New York, on account of List 241	4.00
9th A. D., New York, on account of List 22	9.60
Ditto, balance on List 20	1.00
8th A. D., New York, on List 16	1.25
13th A. D., New York, on List 299	3.75
6th A. D., Brooklyn, on list 281	1.05
12th A. D., Brooklyn, on List 270	1.00
20th A. D., Brooklyn, on List 268	1.40
19th & 21st A. D., New York, on account of List 166	5.00
Donation from Sam Schwartzman	1.00
Donation from Wm. Millington	1.00
Total	$269.25

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade st., Manhattan.

P. S.—Those Assembly District Organizations which have received lists are urgently requested to turn in all moneys thus far collected.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,198.19
Received from Section Woodhaven, N. Y., ½ on list 107, $1; collected on list 200 by Mrs. P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont., as follows: Mrs. P. J. Dwyer, $2; Mrs. J. F. Dwyer, 50c.; J. Powers, 50c.; John Meagher, $1; Richard Carroll, 50c.; Mrs. H. J. Murphy, 50c.; Jas. P. Cunningham, 50c.; E. J. Mountain, $1; Lulu Engel, $1; Philip Connor, $5; Mrs. H. Wedenback, $2:—total $14.50; Otho Sullivan, Revere, Mass., $10; Ill. State Com., $1; per J. F. Malloney, from Sections New London, Conn., $5; Syracuse, N.Y., $10; Rochester, N. Y., $3; Detroit, Mich., $5	50.60
Total	$1,248.79

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

Donations for the Daily People.

(Week ending November 3.)

Previously acknowledged	$2,233.70
Jacksonville, Ill.: G. Renner, $1; Martis, $1; Heimlich, 50c.; Lacy, $1; E. Renner, $1; Hoffman, 50c; Button, 50c	5.50
Cleveland, O: Zillmer, 50c; Goerke, 25c; Alzuhn, 50c; Gable, 25c; Keim, 50c; Dr. Koller, $1; Howell, 50c	3.50
Chicago, Ill.: Paul Kretlow, Paris, France, per Section Chicago, $5; Damm, $2; Burns, 50c; Hellgren, 50c; Anderson, 50c	8.50
New Haven, Conn.; Serrer, 50c; Feldman, 25c; Pfarman, 50c; Areta, 50c; Maher, 50c; Stodel, 25c; Kienzy, 25c	2.75
Buffalo, N. Y.: Jezewski, 50c; A. Reinstein, 50c; Boehm, 50c; B. Reinstein, $1; Armstrong, 50c	3.00
Schenectady, N. Y.: E. L. Lake, 50c; E. F. Lake, 50c; Weinberger, 50c; Clubs 1 to 5, 50c; each, $2.50	4.00
Allegheny County, Pa: Marshall, $1.50; Taylor, $1.50; Blackburn, 25c	3.75
San Antonio, Tex.: Bowers, 25c; Federolf, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Leitner, 50c	1.50
Baltimore, Md.: Stevens, 50c., X. X. X., 15c.; Heine, 50c.; Hartman, 50c	1.65
Essex County, N. J.: Newey, $2; Belzner, $2; Duggan, 25c.; Scandinavian Branch, $2	6.25
Union Hill, N. J.: Sheops, 10c.; Fricke, 10c.; O. Becker, 10c.; Themmel, 10c.; Dietrich, 5c.; Betsch, 10c.; Blome, 25c.; C. E., 10c.; G. E., 25c.; G. E. N., 15c.; C. W., 10c	1.40
Hoboken, N. J.: Mende, $1; Dietrich, 50c.; Gluntz, 50c.; Schroeder, 50c.; Julicher, 20c.; Schmid, 10c	2.80
Richmond County, N. Y.: Driscoll, $1; Zimmer, $2; Bielek, $1; Stocking, 50c.; Clark, 50c.	5.00
New York Prog. Litho. Alliance, 170	5.00
New York, 12 A. D.: Director, 50c	.50
14 A. D.: Jas. T. Hunter, $1.50	1.50
16 A. D.: Stark, 50c.; M. Kleinberger, 50c.; J. Kleinberger, 25c.; Philadelphia comrade, 50c.; Lederman, 50c	2.25
18 A. D., per Owen Diamond, $4.50; per B. Keep, $5	9.50
19 and 21 A. D., Mittelberg, 50c.; Mahland, 50c.; Brandes, 50c.; Ortlieb, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; Douai, 50c.; Rasmussen, 50c.; Frank, 50c.; Petersen, 50c.; J. W. G., 50c., Schwartz, 50c.; Rohde, 50c.; Weiman, 50c.; Strange, 50c	7.00
25 A. D., $2	2.00
28 A. D.: F. Braukman, $1.50; Mrs. Braukman, $1.50; Benke, 75c.; A. Rosenberg, $1; M. Rosenberg, $1; Heyman, $1; Uttell, 25c.; Rosenblueth, 50.; Bollen, 50c	8.00
Brooklyn, 7 A. D.: Rasmussen, 50c.; Murphy, $1	1.50
20 A. D.: Stegeman, $1; Reuter, $1; Zoeller, 50c.; Cash, $1; Mueller, $1; Forbes, 50c	5.00
21 A. D.; $1	1.00
Total	$2,326.55

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Municipal Caucuses and Conventions.

Notice to Socialist Labor Party City Committees of Massachusetts:

The municipal caucuses are held on the call of the City Committee, not on the call of the State Committee.

Except in Boston, the call may be issued at any time, and caucuses of more than one political party may be held on the same day.

The law in regard to municipal caucuses and conventions is the same as in regard to State caucuses and conventions.

A three-per-cent party must hold ward caucuses to secure its name on the ballot.

In some cities the municipal authorities have allowed what is called a Mass Caucus to nominate candidates and place the candidates on the ballot with the party name. This proceeding is not legal. It may be done again and again, but the Socialist Labor Party cannot take the chance of having its candidates for municipal office deprived of the party name by any one who chooses to object.

A ward caucus can nominate one candidate for each office to be filled by the voters of the ward, and can elect delegates to a municipal convention, which, in turn, can nominate one candidate for each office to be filled by the voters of the city.

The municipal convention must be composed of delegates elected at two or more legally called and held ward caucuses.

The Board of Aldermen must be notified fourteen days at least before the date of the caucuses and the board, in turn, must notify the City Committee ten days at least before said date of the place or places provided for the holding of the caucuses.

Several wards may caucus in the same hall, but each ward must hold a separate caucus.

The municipal convention should not meet until four days after the date of the caucuses electing delegates to it. Nominations must be filed with the city clerk within seventy-two hours of 5 p. m. of the day the nomination is made, and must be sworn to before a justice of the peace by the chairman and secretary of the caucus or convention making the nomination, same as in the case of candidates for State office. Blanks for this work can be had of the city clerk. The chairman and secretary of a caucus or convention are liable to the penalties of the law if they fail to file the nomination certificates of the candidates nominated.

Two or more citizens of cities where no city committee of the Socialist Labor Party exists may form a provisional committee to call caucuses for the nomination of candidates and the election of delegates to a municipal convention for nomination of candidates, said caucuses must also elect ward committees for 1901. The terms of all ward and city commitees expire on December 31 of the year following the date of their election. Each ward committee must, during January, 1901, organize by choice of a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, and any other officers they choose to elect. All the members of the several ward committees are the city commitee, and the city committee must also organize during January, 1901, by choosing a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, and other officers they may wish.

The Secretary of the City Committee must, within ten days of the date of the organization, file with the City Clerk, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and with the Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of 1901, a full list of all the officers and members of the ward committees and the officers of the City Committee.

The basis of representation to the municipal conventions may be anything the City Committee wishes, but there must be one delegate at large from each ward, then one for every ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, fifty, or any other number of votes cast for the S. L. P. candidate for Governor in the ward in 1899 or 1900, or major fraction of the number specified as the basis of representation.

The State Committee hopes that municipal caucuses will be held wherever possible, and the secretary will, on application, give any further information he is asked for in this matter.

On, comrades, to the Socialist Republic!

For the State Committee of 1900.
JER. O'FIHELLY, Secretary.
Abington, Nov. 5.

Notice to Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in Massachusetts.

The Section is a committee according to the law, and the treasurer must file with the town or city clerk a sworn statement in duplicate, if the amount of twenty dollars or over was received and expended, giving an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures, bills incurred, and promises to pay money; giving dates and names; if the item be five dollars or over, a receipt must also be filed with the statement.

Where the receipts and expenditures do not amount to twenty dollars for any one election, the treasurer must file a sworn statement to that effect. These statements must be filed on or before December 6 at 5 p. m.

J. O'FIHELLY,
Secretary of State Committee.

UNHAPPY GLASGOW.

THE SCOTCH METROPOLIS SUFFERS FROM A NEW AFFLICTION.

This Time It Is the Conference Plague. British Specimens of the Genus Kangaroo—Middle Class Attempts to Muddle the Labor Movement.

GLASGOW, Oct. 29.—St. Mungo's City has been "done proud" during the closing days of this month. It has been the scene of no less than two labor congresses. The town has swarmed with spruce, self-conscious delegates, who came here to discuss labor questions, pass resolutions which will solve nothing; to be feasted and flattered by smug M. P.s; to loyally toast "the queen," and above all, to enjoy a holiday at the expense of the befooled workingmen they affect to represent.

The proceedings at the conference of the Miners' Federation in Assembly Hall, Saltburn, were particularly amusing, especially the sitting of Wednesday, October 24, when the president, Mr. Pickard, M. P., delivered his address. Such an outpouring of inane drivel has seldom been heard outside the House of Commons.

After some preliminary twaddle on the subject of the general election, he went on to say:

"He was not going to say much about political business, but the miners would have to make up their minds as to what party they were going to belong to, what action they were going to take in the future, and whether there was to be an end to the apathy which up to now existed. There had been too much apathy throughout the land as to the sending of men to the House of Commonss who would support their bills. He wished to give them a word of warning, and that was that he did not believe that one supporter of the present government would act contrary to the government of to-day. They might pledge themselves to any thing they liked; but his experience, extending over 15 years, was that the crack of the whip determined the vote of almost every member. They either walked out of the House, or voted for their own party, which was quite natural. The day was not far distant when working men, he hoped, would leave some of their fads alone, and group together with a definite purpose in view, and with an established programme, which would place them in a position to support that party and government which would ultimately give them what they desired. That must be their action in the future. He would not name the faddists or the various sections, but he said that the day was not far distant when men who had extreme views would see that it was no good holding them in this generation. If there was to be any real good done for the workers in this generation, they as workmen's representatives would have to see that everything else must stand aside for the good of the workmen, and they must carry into the House of Commons at least 200 Labor Representatives (cheers). And that could be done without any serious effort if the workers made up their minds that it was the object to work for. They must not run away with the idea that he was leaving his original principles. He was a Liberal Labor member, a Radical, and more of a Socialist than some men gave him credit for."

The half-hearted, cowardly blow which this tinkering bourgeois politician strikes at the men holding "extreme views" is quoted just to show the comrades on the other side that the habitat of the kangaroo political labor fakir extends beyond the United States. The hope he so glibly expressed that workingmen would ere long group together "with a definite purpose in view, and with an established programme," will certainly be realized, but it will not be for the purpose of supporting "that party or government which would ultimately give them what they desired." Neither the Tory nor the Liberal parties will ever give the working class what it needs. The only hope of success lies in our forming a party of our own that will fearlessly fight both the Tories and the Liberals, who are equally the foes of the working class. This Liberal Radical Socialist sneak may yet live to see the "faddists" and "men of extreme views" marching together in such numbers and with such purpose as will bring dismay and defeat to the crowd of hybrid creatures in which he cuts such a prominent figure.

The last sitting was mainly occupied with a discussion of the question of non-union foreign workmen in the mines. There was a resolution, of course, calling upon the government to interfere, on the plea that the foreigners are ignorant and careless.

After the conference closed the delegates were invited to a "shine" by Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P. Here there was more twaddle, and some tippling, the tipplers being careful to show their loyaly by toasting the queen. This is a function never neglected at such gatherings. These so-called representatives of the working class have such a deep love and veneration for the dear, good lady who "rules Brittania."

* * *

The other conference was held by the bourgeois anti-trade union movement, masquerading under the title of the National Free Labor Association. It took place in the Waterloo Rooms, and there were fifty-two delegates present, representing districts in all parts of the country. Mr. John Chandler, of London, was elected, by acclamation, president for the ensuing year, and conducted the proceedings.

The speeches and resolutions constituted a review of the work done by the association during the past year, and an attack on labor organizations in general.

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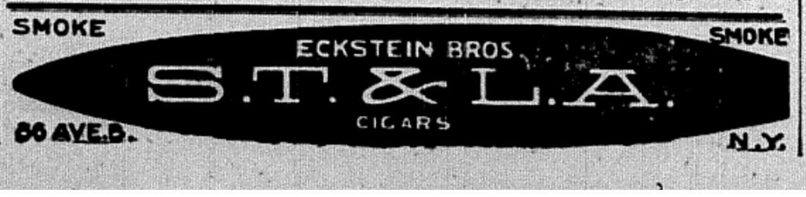
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